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Center-Right Parties Expected To Win Majority in EEC Vote

By Joseph Fitchett
PARIS, June 6 (UPI) — As some parties were to start voting today in the European Parliament, polls forecasting that center-right parties will win a majority in the 410-seat body, but the Socialists will be the biggest single bloc.

In several countries, newspapers forecast that Christian Democrats, liberals and conservatives will probably win at least 220 seats. The Socialists, expected to win about 115 seats, are expected to lose a more cohesive international coalition of parties, commentators say.

Communist parties were expected to win about 40 seats, but Italian Communists favor European integration to a much greater degree than the French party.

In the political composition of the EEC Parliament, the first elected by universal suffrage

among Europe's 180 million voters, will be slightly more conservative than the outgoing Parliament's party balance, if these forecasts are correct.

The results will not be known until Monday because the nine-nation election is spread over several days. In Britain, Denmark and Ireland, countries that traditionally hold national elections on weekdays, the European vote will take place tomorrow. In Greenland, an autonomous Danish province, the vote will be held Friday. But the ballots will not be counted until the EEC's other six members have finished voting Sunday. The results in the Netherlands will not be known until Monday because Dutch ballot counters do not work on Sunday.

A key result of the election will be the level of participation. Most observers think that participation may barely pass the 50-percent mark. If the turnout is higher and approaches the levels of national elections, "Common Market supporters will be heartened. But voters apparently have remained apathetic and confused about the European issues in the election."

In the United Kingdom, where the Conservative Party appears set to win a large majority of the 81

France Seeking Deflation of Spot-Market Oil Prices

PARIS, June 6 (UPI) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today said that European governments must try to deflate rising oil prices in the Rotterdam market as a key step toward starting an energy dialogue between industrial nations and the oil-exporting countries.

The French position was seen as a renewed attempt to foster solidarity among oil-consuming nations in the recent U.S. move to freeze oil imports obtained in markets for oil traded outside terms fixed-price contracts.

French ministers of the European Community are considering a series of measures, initiated by France, aimed at controlling the Rotterdam spot oil market. French Minister Andre Girard said the measures will be submitted to European Economic Community's June 21-22 summit in Brussels.

The French government sees the role of the Rotterdam market as "first step toward closing ranks" of the United States and subsequently as an improvement in relations with the oil-producing countries.

A presidential spokesman said France will continue to pursue its consultations with the oil producers.

Giscard d'Estaing spoke in a speech at the French Cabinet meeting that heard reports from Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncelet and Mr. Girard that their meetings earlier this week with U.S. officials in Washington.

6 Executed as Foes of Iran Revolution; Charges Not Related to Shah's Regime

TEHRAN, June 6 (UPI) — A firing squad executed six men today as counterrevolutionaries after one of Iran's first Islamic political trials unrelated to the Shah's regime.

The state radio said that the six men had been charged with murder and crimes against the people and the revolution. It added only that the court ordered payments of about \$550 a month to the families of five of the condemned men and of \$400 a month to the other man's family.

One other man had been executed today as a counterrevolutionary before today. Almost 300 persons have been put to death in Iran in four months of Islamic rule, including two executions yesterday.

An army major was executed yesterday in Tehran on charges of killing five students in Tehran's military school and causing other deaths on Feb. 11, the day of the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's government, the radio said. A police officer was executed yesterday in Torbat-e Haidariz in east Iran, the radio said, but an army major accused of mass murder was pardoned.

Elsewhere, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said yesterday that Iran had asked the United States to replace Walter Cutler, its ambassador-designate to Iran, because of his previous role as the U.S. envoy to Zaire.

"Cutler formerly was the U.S. envoy in Africa and because of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Schmidt Arrives to Discuss Vienna Summit With Carter

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited President Jimmy Carter today to talk about the Vienna summit and possibly West German fears that the United States is trying to shift the burden of higher oil prices to Europe.

The Carter administration has set a \$5 subsidy to oil refiners to increase imports of home heat-oil and diesel fuel — a move fired West European charges the United States was competing unfairly for scarce supplies.

Premier Offers Resignation of Lisbon Cabinet

BRISBANE, June 6 (UPI) — Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio Ramalho Eanes today announced the resignation of his cabinet, a move that cleared the way for early general elections.

Mota Pinto said that his sixtieth birthday was the day of the 1974 revolution — democracy — had of its resignation to Gen. Eanes, and not say whether the president had accepted.

Political sources said that Gen. Eanes would take the issue to his Revolutionary Council by making a decision.

Prime Minister Jacinto Nogueira, the vice premier and finance minister, announced that he planned to resign.

The Socialists and the Communist presented motions in Parliament Monday to censure the government. Elections are expected to be held next week.

Newsman Attacked by Security Men Guards Beat Pope's Well-Wishers

By Barry James
CZESTOCHOWA, Poland (UPI) — Government security men surrounded Pope John Paul II's beat priest, kicked and punched well-wishers in the crowd and pummeled news photographers today in the first violence of the pontiff's tour of his homeland.

United Press International photographer Mal Langsdon was punched and kicked as he took a picture of the pope meeting handicapped persons outside Czestochowa's Holy Family Cathedral. A photographer for Newsweek magazine, Olivier Rebot, a Frenchman, was beaten.

A Roman Catholic priest who tossed a bouquet of flowers into the pope's open car was grabbed by security men, struck several times and hurled back into the crowd.

"(More) show a million cheering persons greeted the pope tonight when he arrived by helicopter in Cracow, where he was archbishop for 14 years until his election to the papacy in October, Reuters reported. The pontiff will visit the former Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz tomorrow and will also tour his birthplace of Wadowice, near Cracow."

Official Guards

The plainclothesmen, who have guarded the pontiff since his arrival in Warsaw Saturday, are part of Poland's Bureau for the Protection of the Government, known to Poles by its acronym, BOR.

The trouble appeared to have started when the security men decided people were crowding into the road. It was doubtful that the pope saw any of the violence.

Speaking in the cathedral, he made "nonconformism" one of his themes and referred directly, for the first time during his visit, to Marxists.

It would be good, he said, "for us in Poland if both Christians and Marxists were not afraid to be nonconformists and knew how to run risks in life. The future of Poland depends on how many people will be mature enough to be nonconformist."

At some points during the pope's 15-minute motorcade some young men tried to run alongside the moving vehicles. Security men poured out of their cars and stopped them with tactics that left them bleeding and bruised.

When the pope arrived at the cathedral, security men surrounded him so closely that he was all but concealed from the crowds.

Hundreds of militiamen had been moved into Czestochowa 36 hours earlier, apparently as a precaution against trouble as coal miners and factory workers arrived from the Silesia districts.

The pontiff visited the cathedral for a meeting with monks and clergymen from the Czestochowa area. When he arrived, people pelted him with flowers. A heavy thunder shower, the first break in the beautiful days the Poles have called "the pope's weather," seemed not to dampen the crowds' enthusiasm.

Earlier today, the pope said a private Mass before the image of the Black Madonna, an icon of the Virgin Mary at the Jasna Gora shrine that is particularly venerated by Poles.

Another Mass immediately afterward was for young persons by special arrangement with the government.

There was one politically charged moment. The pope spotted a banner in the crowd referring to priests doing military service — one of the sore points between church and state here. Student priests are not allowed conscientious-objector status.

The pope commented, "If I could put up a banner, I would write on it: The holy father stands united with the priests who must do military service."

China, Vietnam Exchange POWs

BANGKOK, June 6 (UPI) — China and Vietnam have exchanged 542 prisoners taken during their border war in February and March, both sides reported today, but Hanoi accused China of torture while Peking said that it had presented souvenirs to departing prisoners.

Chinese and Vietnamese reports monitored here said that the prisoner exchange was conducted yesterday at the Friendship Gate on the border between the two countries. The operation, the second of four scheduled exchanges, brought the number of repatriated prisoners to 843 — 118 Chinese and 725 Vietnamese.

Vietnam reported that a 32-year-old construction worker was tortured and interrogated for 17 consecutive days by his Chinese captors. China said that it had given each prisoner a flashlight and a ball point pen as souvenirs.

Sanjay Gandhi Charged With Murder, Rioting

NEW DELHI, June 6 (Reuters) — Sanjay Gandhi, 32, the son of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, today was charged with murder and rioting that occurred during a protest demonstration in this capital last month.

Formal charges against Mr. Gandhi, who was arrested four times in May, were filed in a Delhi Magistrate's Court. If convicted he could be imprisoned for life.

Illegal Caviar Trade Soars in Post-Revolutionary Iran

By Doyle McManus
RABOLISAR, Iran, June 6 — The smugglers' boats come in through the gray mists of dawn, silently. Low in the water, the long wooden craft are almost invisible. Each carries two men who stand and push against, spade-shaped paddles quickly — but as quietly — as they can.

At a signal, men and boys wade into the cold green waters of the Caspian Sea. The boats leave to, no more than 15 feet offshore. In less than three minutes, the precious, illegal cargo changes hands: fresh fish.

Not everyday fish, of course. These are big — 120 pounds is not unusual. And they are expensive. A good-sized one can bring the fisherman more than \$250, the equivalent of a month's wages in Iran.

They are Caspian sturgeon and their attraction is not their meat (although it is delicious), but their tiny black eggs — better known as caviar.

Black Market Price

A single female sturgeon can yield more than 25 pounds of caviar. At the Caspian, on the black market, sturgeon caviar sells for as little as \$9 a pound. There are profits to be made all along the line.

Small wonder, then, that the disorder of the Iranian revolution has produced a boom in the Caspian Sea fisherman's favorite sideline, caviar smuggling.

"Ninety percent of the men here fish, and almost all of them are after sturgeon," said Saeed Abdollah Zadeh, a 31-year-old schoolteacher who cheerfully described himself as a "former caviar smuggler."

"You can fine them and throw them in jail all you like, but this is the way we make our living," he said.

The Iranian government has a monopoly of the caviar business and anyone outside the state-owned fishing company who tries to sell sturgeon is guilty of a crime. But in the confusion that followed the revolution, enforcement of the law has broken down.

In this small fishing town, two U.S. reporters had only to ask where they could buy caviar and they were directed to the Iskhani Pastry Shop, owned by Mr. Zadeh's father-in-law. There, in full view of anyone in the street, Mr. Zadeh and a friend produced an assortment of fresh caviar packed in small green cans of 300 grams (about two-thirds of a pound). They asked \$9 a can.

Displayed on Road

On the main highway to Tehran, several enterprising fishermen were even more open. They set up roadside stands with whole sturgeons displayed on wooden crates and sold caviar for only \$6 a can.

"The rules are the same as before," Mr. Zadeh said, "but the police don't bother to work as hard."

As a result, the poor fishermen of the Caspian coast have suddenly seen their incomes soar. A distribution network has sprung up with truckloads of illegal caviar moving through Iran's airports to the markets of Western Europe. And, with prices dropping, some fishermen and other working-class Iranians have been able to taste their national delicacy for the first time.

But there is another side to the caviar situation. Sturgeon, for all their size and weight, are a delicate fish. Pollution and overfishing on the Soviet northern coast of the Caspian have cut into the sturgeon population there, and now unrestrained poaching threatens to endanger the Iranian schools as well.

"We are in trouble," said Ali Rejali, general manager of the state-owned Iranian Fisheries Co.

He said it takes at least six years for a female sturgeon to mature to prime caviar-producing age — 15 years for the most desirable beluga variety — and many of the poachers are netting fish too young.

"If this goes on for another two or three years," Mr. Rejali warned, "we are not going to have any more caviar, or any more fish."

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U.S. Grounds DC-10s Again In Flaw Probe

By Gregory Gordon
WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration, citing possible design problems, announced today that he would issue a regulation barring all flights of DC-10s in U.S. airspace.

Administrator Langhorne Bond's action would cover foreign air carriers in the United States who up to now have been free to ignore FAA rules concerning DC-10 inspections.

The action followed the FAA's order earlier to indefinitely ground all 138 domestic DC-10 jets after two-inch cracks were found in the engine mounting assemblies of two of the planes. Foreign carriers were not required to comply with the FAA order, but generally did so voluntarily.

To deal with the foreign carriers, Mr. Bond said at a news conference, "I anticipate issuing a regulation prohibiting the flight of all DC-10s in American airspace."

The domestic grounding was the fourth and most serious grounding of DC-10s since the nation's worst air disaster on May 25. A total of 275 persons died in that crash after a wing engine ripped from an American Airlines DC-10 as it took off from Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

Most airlines in Europe and Asia grounded their DC-10 aircraft indefinitely today on advice from the U.S. agency. The Yugoslav national airline said that it would keep flying them.

Within hours of the FAA order grounding all domestic DC-10s, the wide-body jets were taken off flight schedules in West Germany, Britain, Italy, France, Iceland, Scandinavia, Finland, Spain, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

Yugoslav Airlines acting General Director Miodrag Vasiljevic said that JAT's two DC-10s are brand new and in excellent condition, so they will resume flying.

Mr. Bond said that at about 8 p.m. yesterday he learned about two cracks found in the engine mounts of two DC-10s in San Francisco. Initially, federal investigators thought that the cracks were the result of a maintenance practice using a forklift device to inspect the aft bulkhead of the plane's pylon.

However, he said, the cracks found on the two American Airlines jets occurred after inspections last week in which no defects were discovered and after the maintenance procedure had been changed.

"We found reason to believe it was something else [other than the maintenance procedure which caused the cracks]. It can't be pinned down anymore, so I put the planes on the ground," Mr. Bond said.

In ordering today's grounding, Mr. Bond actually revoked the flying certificates for the McDonnell Douglas jets, which at first were thought to have problems with a mounting bolt in the wing-engine assembly of the three-engine planes. But questions about maintenance procedures and the overall structural design of fail-safe (backup) systems in the engine mounts have since been brought into question.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. issued a statement at midday attacking the sweeping FAA move as "extreme and unwarranted." It said that at least some of the engine-mount problems probably resulted from improper maintenance procedures by airlines and reaffirmed its faith in the DC-10 design.

"The company is making every effort to assure a prompt return to service of the DC-10 and will take whatever steps are necessary to accomplish this," the statement said.

The DC-10 can carry more than 270 passengers, depending on its internal configuration, and is used by most major domestic airlines and many foreign airlines.

Egypt, Israel Approve Mutual Visiting

CAIRO, June 6 (AP) — Israel and Egypt agreed today to permit unrestricted visits by each other's citizens as soon as possible. Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil announced.

The decision, announced after Mr. Khalil met here with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, takes the two countries well beyond the previously stated position that visits would be limited to official delegations.

Mr. Khalil and Mr. Dayan discussed an open-borders policy announced in only vague terms last month. The speed-up in allowing citizens' visits underlined President Anwar Sadat's desire to proceed with normalization of relations despite attacks by Arab states opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Mr. Khalil said that any Israeli who requests a visa will get one, subject to Egyptian regulations governing entry by any foreign citizen. He said that Israelis might start coming to Egypt in about two months, depending on how soon the agreement's mechanics can be worked out.

"The only limits will be the accommodations that we can offer them," he said. He said that entry would be by air or sea because there would be no land crossing between Egypt and Israel at their Sinai border.

Egyptians wanting to go to Israel may request permission through an Israeli consulate if they are abroad, or through the Egyptian Foreign Ministry here, Mr. Khalil said.

As Soon as Possible

When approval is granted, they may pick up a visa on arriving in Israel. The same method will be adopted in reverse for Israelis wanting to come to Egypt, Mr. Khalil said. He also said that telephone and telex links were being established between the two countries' foreign ministries.

Mr. Dayan said that he was "satisfied" with what had been achieved. Earlier, he described the normalization process as being "like a marriage whose date has been announced [for] some time in the future. If the two parties really want it, the marriage can take place earlier than planned."

Earlier today, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg flew to Cairo from Israel to complete arrangements for the second round of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, to be held in Alexandria next week. The negotiations began May 25, but recessed after opening statements that indicated a wide gap between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Burg heads the Israeli team in the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. talks to set up self-rule for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

'Strong Feeling' for Pope

Party Line Doesn't Deter Polish Miners

By John Vinocur

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland, June 6 (NYT) — When a man wearing a gold-buttoned uniform and black shako with white plumes approached Pope John Paul II yesterday at Jasna Gora monastery and raised a silver-plated lantern and pick in the air in greeting, it was not just another dash of color from the dizzying paint box of a papal visit.

The gesture had an edge of defiance toward the Polish government. It came from a man who wore the century-old ceremonial dress of miners in Poland, and it seemed to be meant to show the pope that the miners had come to see him, even if they felt that the government had kept John Paul from them.

The miner was one of hundreds of thousands of Poles who heard the pope say the first of two special Masses yesterday and today for workers from Silesia, the country's industrial and mining heartland. In the continuing 90-degree heat, there were more kerchiefs than hard hats. But from the look of the strong arms and hands, the audience was one of working men — the kind that the Communist Party here says really have no need for God.

In a dozen conversations, workers said they felt that the government had deliberately kept the pope from speaking in some of the large cities such as Wroclaw, formerly Breslau, or Katowice, or from taking part in a religious pilgrimage at Piekary, an annual tradition for John Paul II when he was archbishop of Cracow.

The pope is understood to have asked for permission to visit some of the larger Silesian cities, but the request was turned down. According to Glos, a monthly dissident publication edited by Roman Catholic intellectuals, the authorities sought "to make it impossible for John Paul II to see working-class believers."

"Millions of working people gathering to see the pope would prove," said the underground mimeographed newspaper, "that the official thesis about the natural atheism of the working class and their progressive de-Christianization has been utterly false."

A group of three retired miners told reporters that workers near Katowice had been asked to sign a petition stating that they had no interest in having the pope in their area. They said that a meeting of working people in a field, who had gathered to discuss the pope's homecoming, was repeatedly buzzed by a militia helicopter.

"There was enormously strong feeling about the pope and people were terribly disappointed that he could not come," one of the group said. "He had been a worker, too, and there is very unusual feeling about this man."

Silesia's miners and industrial workers have traditionally received the highest pay and benefits in Poland, and the area was the stepping stone to power for Edward Giersek, the Communist Party leader and former party secretary-general for Katowice. But Catholicism has remained strong there and the workers have frequently been rebellious.

In the last five years, there have been work stoppages because of meat shortages, and scenes of miners seizing Polish hams from stores that accepted only Western currency, when the hams were not available for zlotys, the Polish currency.

Glos, the underground publication, maintains that a number of Silesian workers have stopped working on Sundays since John Paul II became Pope.

State of Siege Is Declared Amid Nicaragua Fighting

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, June 6 — President Anastasio Somoza declared a state of siege, a form of martial law, today in Nicaragua amid more fighting between guerrillas and government forces in Leon and a continuing general strike in Managua.

Heavy fighting was reported in Leon, the nation's second largest city, where government planes pounded Sandinista guerrilla positions and the National Guard battled rebels in the streets in an effort to hold a besieged garrison.

Fighting also was reported in the northern city of Matagalpa and in the south along the border with Costa Rica.

Gen. Somoza said that the state of siege would enable the National Guard to make arrests without warrants and to detain citizens more than 24 hours, the constitutional limit. He said that the domestic news media would be restricted and that the movement of persons in the countryside would be controlled.

"We have not suffered a defeat," Gen. Somoza said of the battles in Leon and Matagalpa. "We are trying to push them [the guerrillas] out of those two cities. I feel that my government is solid but, nevertheless, we are going to take special measures in view of the fact the invasion from Costa Rica [by Sandinistas] continues to be supplied from there."

A correspondent for the opposition newspaper La Prensa indicated that the National Guard command post in central Leon was surrounded early today by young rebels who held large parts of the city and its environs. On Costa Rican radio, Sandinistas claimed that 500 of their soldiers controlled Leon and had shot down government planes that bombed and strafed the city yesterday.

Witnesses said that National Guard planes fired about 80 rockets on Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua. The witnesses said that the city was without water, electricity or telephone service and that hospitals were full of wounded.

The rebels reportedly dug trenches to prepare for government reinforcements that they said were being sent from Managua.

Costa Rica declared a 10-mile area along its border with Nicaragua a military zone and evacuated civilians in the region because of the fighting on the Nicaraguan side, Costa Rican radio reported.

In Managua, a general strike called by the rebels as part of their offensive to oust Gen. Somoza continued to paralyze the capital. A reporter said that he saw only two buses in service during a half-hour ride through the city. Few taxis and private vehicles were in use.

A few stores in the central market opened this morning despite the strike and a heavy rain, but few persons moved through the normally teeming shops and stalls. Stores elsewhere in the city remained closed with the exception of some gasoline stations, offices and banks run by or allied with the government.

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Costa Rica declared a 10-mile area along its border with Nicaragua a military zone and evacuated civilians in the region because of the fighting on the Nicaraguan side, Costa Rican radio reported.

In Managua, a general strike called by the rebels as part of their offensive to oust Gen. Somoza continued to paralyze the capital. A reporter said that he saw only two buses in service during a half-hour ride through the city. Few taxis and private vehicles were in use.

A few stores in the central market opened this morning despite the strike and a heavy rain, but few persons moved through the normally teeming shops and stalls. Stores elsewhere in the city remained closed with the exception of some gasoline stations, offices and banks run by or allied with the government.



His grandson at his side, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini speaks at a gathering in Qom, Iran, commemorating a 1963 anti-shah uprising in which an estimated 15,000 protesters were killed.

6 Iranians Are Executed As Revolution Opponents

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. intervention in Africa and in particular Zaire, which is still continuing, it was determined that Cutler cannot help to improve relations between Iran and the United States," Mr. Yazdi was quoted as saying at a political meeting in Isfahan.

"If the United States wants to have better relations with Iran it must send an ambassador with a better record," Mr. Yazdi said. The United States has said that it does not intend to withdraw Mr. Cutler's appointment.

Meanwhile, Iran protested an attack by four Iraqi Air Force planes on five Iranian villages near Sardasht, 325 miles west of Tehran. The Iranian news agency said yesterday that the attack killed six persons but there were unofficial reports from the area that the figure was higher.

The attack followed Iranian accusations that Iraq was the source of arms smuggled into Khuzestan, an oil-rich southern province where about 100 persons were killed last week in clashes between Iranian Arabs and government forces.

Adm. Ahmad Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, charged that an unnamed brother of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, and several officers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, were smuggling arms into Iran from Kuwait and Iraq.

ACCRA, Ghana, June 6 (UPI) — Ghana's new military rulers lifted a curfew today and reopened Accra airport to traffic in an apparent confirmation of their claim that they were firmly in control after Monday's coup.

Accra radio announced the decisions by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, headed by Air Force Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the 32-year-old leader of the uprising by junior officers against their leaders. It also announced that persons found guilty of looting or other acts of lawlessness would face firing squads.

(In Lagos, Nigeria, a television reporter who left Ghana just before the border was closed on Monday said that hundreds of persons died in clashes between the rival military forces. No details of the coup were reported by correspondents in Accra, apparently because of censorship.

(The reporter said that Lt. Rawlings was an admirer of the leftist Ethiopian regime and that he was expected to install a similar regime in Ghana. But he added that forces loyal to ousted leader Gen. Frederick Akuffo were reorganizing near Akosombo, 60 miles northeast of Accra.)

Elections had been scheduled for June 18 to return Ghana to civilian rule for the first time since January, 1972. Lt. Rawlings pledged that the elections would be held on schedule, but political sources said that they probably would be postponed.

Lt. Rawlings, who failed in a coup attempt on May 15, said last night in his first broadcast to the nation that the army had acted because the nation "needs a moral revolution to solve her problems." He said that Ghana "needs a strong man and not a benevolent dictator."

Lt. Rawlings said that those found guilty of offenses against the nation "will pay the appropriate penalty." Political sources said that this probably meant that Gen. Akuffo and other former leaders would be executed.

Soon after he claimed victory on Monday, Lt. Rawlings announced that Gen. Akuffo and other senior officers of the former ruling Supreme Military Council were being "sacked." Among the officers was Maj. Gen. Neville Oduy-Wellington, who led the forces that tried to suppress the coup on Monday. There were unconfirmed reports outside Ghana that Gen. Oduy-Wellington had been killed in the uprising.

Lt. Rawlings was arrested after the revolt on May 15 failed, and political sources said that he apparently was freed by sympathizers to lead the most recent coup.

THAILAND Reports Border Fighting By Cambodians

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 6 (UPI) — Fighting broke out early today as Vietnamese troops continued mopping-up operations against Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, Thai authorities reported. Artillery and small arms fire from three to five miles south of the Cambodian town of Poipet was clearly audible here.

Vietnamese troops and their Phnom Penh allies have controlled Poipet and the strategic Highway 5 for the past month, despite occasional guerrilla attacks by pro-Peking Khmer Rouge troops loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot.

More than 80,000 Khmer Rouge soldiers and civilians have fled across the border into Thailand, worrying Thai officials that their concentration may tempt the better-armed Vietnamese to cross the border.

Meanwhile, Thai troops and tanks today held maneuvers in border districts near here, apparently to improve their defenses.

Qadhafi Trip Announced

KUWAIT, June 6 (UPI) — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi will visit Kuwait, Syria, Iraq and possibly Iran for talks with leaders, the newspaper Al Qabas said today.

Leaders of Coup in Ghana Lift Curfew, Open Airport

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Arab League Headquarters

Tunisia Prepares to Host Panel It Once Boycotted

By James M. Markham

TUNIS (NYT) — Tunisia, which a decade ago boycotted the Arab League, is reluctantly becoming the disputatious organization's host, largely because the Arab states that boycotted Egypt from their councils could not agree on any other location for a headquarters.

The idea of moving the league from Cairo to Tunis was first brooded about at last November's Arab summit conference in Baghdad and was confirmed two months ago. Its irony has not been lost on Tunisians who recall President Habib Bourguiba's confrontations with his fellow Arabs in the 1960s after he proposed a compromise for peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

The Tunisian leader's insistence that Israel was a reality that could not be effaced touched off anti-Bourguiba riots in Cairo in 1966 and led a year later to a break in diplomatic relations between Tunisia and Egypt. In 1968, after the league refused to hear the Tunisian position, Mr. Bourguiba announced that his nation was boycotting its sessions.

"Tunisia has been over the years the enfant terrible of the league," Foreign Minister Mohammed Fiquet of Tunisia acknowledged. "We have left the league and we have been excluded. But we have not now welcomed the league to show that we had the truth and the others were in error."

In fact, after Arab leaders decided at Baghdad to expel Egypt from the league for negotiating a peace treaty with Israel, it took a good deal of persuading and importuning from what another high Tunisian official called "our friends in the Gulf" to accept the proposal to move the organization here.

Tunisia long has preferred to avoid inter-Arab quarrels, but the Saudis and other conservative Gulf states argued that if the league did not come here it would end up in Baghdad or Damascus, capitals of hard-line Arab nations. The Arab state that strongly opposed the choice of Tunis was Libya. The Tunisians have accused Col. Moamer Qadhafi's regime periodically of meddling in their internal affairs.

But Tunisians are moving with a certain pride and efficiency to install the league in their capital. A nondescript six-story building on the highway to the Tunis-Carthage airport, not far from a Jewish cemetery, has been allocated as a temporary headquarters and about 60 non-Egyptian league employees already have moved here from Cairo. Among them is the wife of Farouk Kaddoumi, the foreign affairs spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This leaves more than 500 Egyptian league officials, who have been told by their government to remain in Cairo, to be replaced. But a standing committee of six Arab states — Tunisia, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria — apparently has decided that a staff of about 150 is sufficient.

Parkinson's Law

"You know Parkinson's law," asked Mr. Fitouri, speaking of the satirical dictum that work expands to fill the time allotted to it. "I want to avoid that. A certain giantism had crept into the league."

The six-nation committee, which has been meeting at a hotel on Avenue Habib Bourguiba here, gave league employees until late in the month to report to Tunis or be dismissed, knowing that the Egyptians were not going to appear. At Baghdad, Arab leaders agreed to put \$5 million to cover the costs of moving the headquarters.

The next stage in the league transfer will be the election of secretary-general to succeed Mahmoud Riad, the veteran Egyptian diplomat, who has resigned. Tunisia has put forward the leading candidate for the delicate job, Ch. Klibi, its urban, 54-year-old information minister, a graduate of Sorbonne.

If neither Iraq nor Syria, pre-candidates of its own, Mr. K. probably will be elected, secret general secretary of Arab foreign ministers gather here for a special meeting most likely at the end of month or early next month.

PLO to Shun Villages in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 6 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization said today that it will stay away from southern Lebanese villages and will shut its offices in the coastal town of Tyre to avoid reports of Israeli shelling of the region.

The PLO news agency said the decisions were made at a meeting yesterday between the guerrilla organization's leadership and Lebanese leftist allies. The meeting was conducted by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The moves came after a new wave of daily shelling by Israeli and Lebanese rightist militia. Palestinian sources said that the decisions had already been implemented.

Undeclared Truce

An undeclared truce has been in effect since last Thursday, with only minor shelling incidents reported by Israeli and Palestinian officials since then.

In the six days preceding the at least 9 persons were killed and 27 injured. At the height of the shelling, Israeli gunboats long-range artillery joined right militia forces in pounding about a dozen southern villages and not including Tyre and the inland port town of Nabatieh.

A statement issued after a night's meeting said that an agreement was reached to:

• "Close all Palestinian guest offices in Tyre."

• "Stay away from all so-called [Israeli] enemy enclaves in the [Israeli] enemy enclaves in the region."

• "Form a special committee to supervise the implementation of these decisions and check violations."

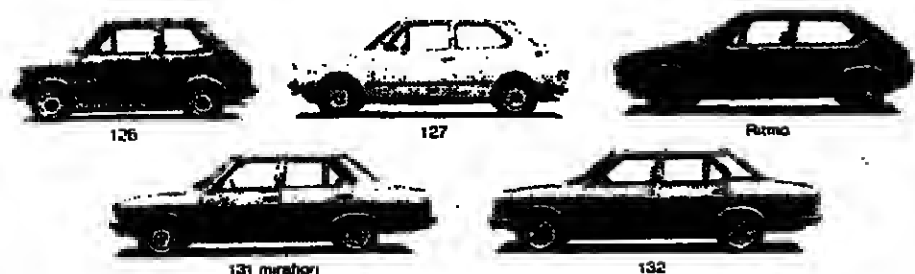
Commenting on the moves, Palestinian sources said that the guerrillas were now under orders to stay at least two miles away from villages. They said that details of the decisions have been conveyed to the UN peacekeeping command in the south.

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Need for Unity Stressed

Party Chief Tells Kennedy To Avoid Anti-Carter Move

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 6 — John White, the Democratic Party chairman, cautioned Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., yesterday that a movement to dump President Carter next year could divide the party and cost it the White House.

After their private meeting in the senator's office, Sen. Kennedy said that he knew of no liberal alternative to Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. He added that he intended to support the president against Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California or any other challenger.

Sen. Kennedy said that he and Mr. White had been "maintaining open lines of communication, and he [White] indicated, of course, his strong support for the president, which I both understand and respect."

Mr. White said that he had cautioned Sen. Kennedy that a dump-Carter, draft-Kennedy movement could lead to an independent candidacy that might cost Mr. Carter enough votes in the general election for the Republican nominee to win.

Mr. White said that he referred to the 1976 independent candidacy of former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D-Minn., which drained enough votes from Mr. Carter to give President Gerald Ford a winning margin in several states.

"Going After Them"

"I told him that some people were sincere in the movement to dump Mr. Carter and draft Sen. Kennedy," Mr. White said, "but that others were just using his name. And I told him that as long as he was not a candidate I was going after them. He said he understood that."

Mr. White said that he had told Sen. Kennedy that "the president is the president, and I am not going to campaign for him. I am going to campaign for Mr. Carter in the general election, as he did in 1976."



U.S. Gen. Omar Bradley, in wheelchair, attends D-Day ceremony at Pointe du Hoc, Normandy.

35th Anniversary of D-Day Is Observed

POINTE DU HOC, France, June 6 (UPI) — A frail and crippled Gen. Omar Bradley, who commanded the U.S. D-Day invasion forces, whispered his praises to the dead Allied soldiers at a ceremony today marking the 35th anniversary of the Normandy landing that liberated France.

On June 6, 1944, at 7 a.m., volunteers of the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions, scaled the sheer, 100-foot cliffs at the Pointe du Hoc under relentless enemy fire to silence six 155-mm German guns aimed at the Allied forces on Omaha and Utah beaches.

"When those of us responsible for the landing worried about the guns aimed at our ships, Lt. Col. James Rudder told me, 'I can take care of that for you with my Rangers,' the 86-year-old Gen. Bradley said from his wheelchair.

The Ranger operation was costly. Half of the men were killed or wounded. In a tragic twist of fate, the guns they climbed to silence had not yet been put in place by the Germans.

"It took more than guts to climb those cliffs," Gen. Bradley said. "Let us pay honor to those men and pray that there will always be people prepared to do the impossible. There was a wonderful operation."

Fifteen of the original Rangers attended the ceremony last night to dedicate a memorial to their feat of arms.

Donald Pechakek of Elsworth, Wis., still wiry and athletic at 57, recalled: "Sure, I was scared. Only 175 of us made it to the top and only 69 lived through that night. It was our first time in combat and we trained three months, to do it. When the time came, we just did it."

Mr. Pechakek, now a rural mail carrier and father of eight, climbed the cliffs again five years ago with two other Rangers.

"We did it for the thrill," he said. "If the ropes were here, I'd do it again today."

A Year Later, Property-Tax Reduction In California Fails to Cut Government

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (NYT) — Last June 6, when Californians voted to slash property taxes by almost 60 percent, proponents and opponents alike said that the vote would touch off an economic revolution in California government that would cause a wholesale trimming of the public work force. A year later, it is apparent that Proposition 13 has not had as great an impact as expected.

In the first year after Proposition 13, schools and local governments in California will take in only 4 percent less revenue than they did the year before, according to state figures compiled on the eve of the anniversary of the law's passage.

Schools, cities, counties and other taxing districts, by using their reserves, are spending at least as much money in the fiscal year that ends June 30 as they did before Proposition 13, according to the state studies.

State and local authorities say that the law has affected, in varying degrees, virtually every entity of government and public education and has altered substantially the political climate in California. They say that it arrested the growth of government, caused some jobs to be eliminated, most of them through attrition, and led to the dropping or trimming of some services, with libraries and park services absorbing disproportionately large cuts.

But the officials say that, on a statewide basis, the law has not led to any significant cutbacks in services for the public work force, nor to substantial reductions in the rate of wage increases for most public employees, nor to the reduction in welfare payments that, in opinion polls, many supporters of Proposition 13 had said that they favored.

State Surplus

A multibillion-dollar state surplus, reserves stored by many school districts and local governments amid myriad new fees that were levied for formerly free government services made up almost all the lost property taxes, officials said.

Paul Gann, co-author with How-

ard Jarvis of Proposition 13, said that instead of a tax cut there had been a shift from a reliance on property taxes to a reliance on income and sales taxes and to the use of surplus funds and the application of new fees "beyond most people's imagination."

Mr. Gann is the organizer of a group that has qualified a petition for an election next year in which voters will be asked to limit increases in government spending to an index based on inflation and population growth.

Other Effects

While the law has not produced a significant reduction in the size of government, officials and analysts say that it has had a number of other effects, including the following:

• Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and the state Legislature have been required to redistribute to Californians most of the state surplus, amounting to more than \$6 billion, rather than use this money for programs of their own choosing.

• A lot of liberals have become more conservative, and this has helped shape Gov. Brown's presidential campaign based on securing a balanced federal budget through a constitutional amendment.

• The sharp cuts in the taxing power of school districts, cities and counties have transferred a substantial amount of power to the state Legislature, making it a more significant political battleground for interest groups, such as the public-school lobby, seeking tax dollars.

• Hiring freezes, reduced opportunities for promotion and the prospect of smaller pay increases have led to morale problems among many public employees, and hundreds have left government service.

• Some physicians at county hospitals and universities, for example, have gone into private practice, and some data-processing specialists have gone to businesses.

• The failure of many landlords to share the tax savings from Proposition 13 with tenants has led to a proliferation of rent-control laws.

• The imposition of fees for previously free services has shifted such costs from property owners to users. Many cities have added fees on building sites, increasing substantially the costs of new housing. The town of Inglewood began charging property owners for fighting fires, based partly on the amount of water used.

• The reduction of hiring by government has particularly hurt minorities. The reduced state surplus also has meant fewer new social services for minorities.

"Proposition 13 has been a cap on employment opportunities in local and state governments at a time when Chicanos, blacks, other minorities and women were beginning to make appreciable gains in the work force," said Vilma Martinez, who heads the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund.

Proposition 13 cut property tax collections by more than \$6 billion, with more than 60 percent going to owners of business and rental property. Where did it go? Interviews suggest that many Californians, worried about a shaky economy, have put the extra money in banks; others say that they have used it for living expenses, automobiles, college tuition and a variety of other items.

ILO Urges U.S. To Rejoin Panel

GENEVA, June 6 (IHT) — The United States was urged today to rejoin the International Labor Organization as the member states of that United Nations agency began their annual assembly.

Indian Labor Minister Ravindra Varma said after his unanimous election as assembly president that he hoped that the United States soon would fill the gap that it created in the organization by its withdrawal in 1977.

Disapproval of ILO involvement in extraneous political issues led to the U.S. withdrawal with the approval of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Washington said that it would come back "when the ILO is again true to its proper principles and procedures."

Nuclear Plant Reopens

WISCASSETT, Maine, June 6 (AP) — The Maine Yankee nuclear plant here began generating electricity yesterday for the first time since mid-March, when it was shut down by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It was one of five East Coast plants closed because of questions on whether piping systems were strong enough to withstand major earthquakes.

Cancer Data Imply Lesser Breast Surgery

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Although the issue is not settled, there is increasing evidence that a woman with breast cancer that is small and discovered early may not need to have the entire breast removed.

A respected Italian cancer surgeon yesterday told a National Cancer Institute conference in Bethesda, Md., of performing a far lesser operation — removing only a fourth of the breast — on 301 women during the last six years.

The results of the technique, plus radiation of the remaining tissues, said Dr. Umberto Veronesi, head of Italy's National Cancer Institute in Milan, have been as good as those in another 302 women who had the traditional kind of surgery, which is performed on nearly 107,000 U.S. women annually. In traditional surgery — radical mastectomy — the entire breast, underlying chest muscles and lymph nodes are removed.

The case for a lesser operation is not yet proved, Dr. Veronesi said. Dr. Bernard Fisher, chairman of a series of U.S. studies of various cancer treatments, agreed.

Dr. Fisher has for two years been directing a similar study at 35 American medical centers. He called it the most important breast-cancer study in the United States, if the results are the same as Dr. Veronesi's, hundreds of thousands of women may be able to protect their bodies as well as their lives.

"We just don't have the data yet," Dr. Fisher said, and "we may not know" for another five to six years. The Italian data, and similar data from other cancer centers, were nonetheless termed "exciting" by an NCI panel of experts.

The panel was named to try to reach a consensus on the best standard treatment for early breast cancer. It decided that removal of the breast and some underarm lymph nodes — but not chest muscles — should be the standard treatment today for "stage one" and certain cases of "stage two" breast cancer. Stage one designates

breast cancer that has spread to the underarm nodes.

But the panel found that two possible alternatives appear to have good results: treatment by radiation alone, and removal of only the affected part of the breast — with or without radiation as well. But both alternatives are still in the trial stage, the panel emphasized.

Dr. Veronesi agreed with that cautious approach. But he said that, if his own wife had a small, early breast cancer he would recommend she have the partial operation.

He made clear that that presently applies only to women with cancers smaller than eight-tenths of an inch in diameter. About one woman in three with a newly discovered breast cancer has a tumor that small.

The cases of 150 such women in Italy have been followed for five years, he said. Half had a quarter of a breast removed, and half the en-

Japan Approves UN Rights Bills

TOKYO, June 6 (AP) — The Diet, Japan's parliament, gave its final approval today to two United Nations covenants on human rights.

The House of Councillors, the upper house, gave unanimous approval to a covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights and to another on civil and political rights.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that 59 nations had ratified the first covenant and 57 nations had approved the latter. The documents are intended to give international legal status to the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Systematic growth at home and abroad highlights successful 1978 at BHF-BANK.

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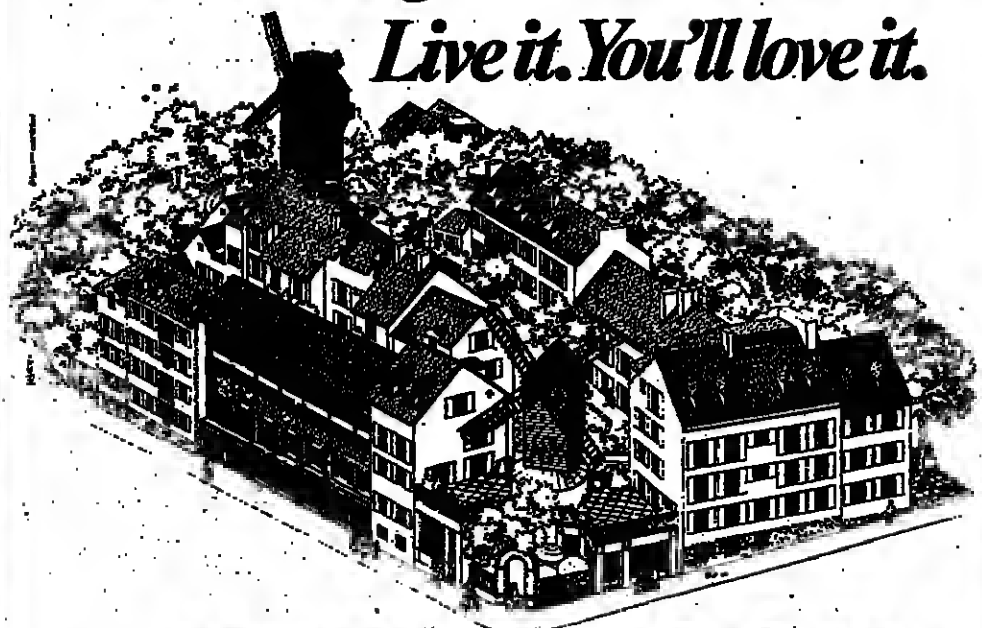
BHF-BANK, synonymous with the finest in German merchant banking, posted good results in 1978. Consolidated total assets grew to DM 17.68 billion as compared with DM 16.05 billion the previous year. Earnings rose at a corresponding pace.

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Few Ulster Changes Expected Under Thatcher's Reign

By William Borders

BELFAST, June 6 (NYT) — Although Britain's general election earlier this month brought signs of some major change to the rest of the country, it brought this sorely troubled province almost nothing to relieve the prospect of more confrontation and violence.

In the view of knowledgeable people, this battle-weary capital, still patrolled by the army and still in a state of siege, the advent of a Conservative government under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is likely to make little difference in Northern Ireland's quest for peace.

"Everything here tends to be measured in terms of its relation to our basic constitutional question,"

a professor explained. "On that, there is no sign that Maggie Thatcher has any particularly new ideas."

In the election of the 12 Northern Ireland members of Parliament, the only gain was made by the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the most militant of the several Protestant factions, an outcome that distressed moderates in both the Catholic and Protestant communities.

Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, of which he was the only member in the last Parliament, took two seats away from the official Unionists, giving it three seats in the new Parliament. In all the other races, incumbents were re-elected.

But in the kaleidoscope of Ulster politics, with its overlapping parties and its shifting alliances, even Mr. Paisley concedes that his party's

gains were ambiguous. Its two new members of Parliament won by extremely narrow margins and Mr. Paisley's own margin was down sharply.

A fiery and magnetic orator who favors cracking down harder on the Irish Republican Army guerrillas who are trying to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, Mr. Paisley said in an interview that "the real test of the popularity of our

ideas" will be in the elections next month for the European Parliament, for which he is also a candidate.

"All we want in Northern Ireland is the rule of the ballot box — that is, simple democracy," Mr. Paisley said as a high-school marching band tuned up for a campaign parade that he was to lead through Armagh, a tense and bitterly divided town near the border with the Irish Republic. "The people who are in the majority should rule."

Mrs. Thatcher and former Prime Minister James Callaghan both declared during the election campaign that London's approach to Ulster's problems was not an issue between them. Humphrey Atkins, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in his only public statement so far, has given no indication of any significant shift in this policy.

But there are two areas of possible change under the Conservatives that concern people here. One is the prospect that Mrs. Thatcher's Government might bring back capital punishment. In a land where terrorist murders are routine, many Protestants would welcome the repositioning of the death penalty. But many Catholics fear it would lead to greater division.

Another change in the national situation — a solid parliamentary majority for the governing party — means that the prime minister has no need of the voting support of the minor parties. "I am afraid that might make her tend to ignore us," an Ulster Unionist Member of Parliament said.

Rhinos' Slaughter Raises Fears in Kenya

By David Lamb

MWEIGA, Kenya, June 6 — The gunman leans from the hovering helicopter, drawing a bead on the rhinoceros below. "Steady," he shouts, and his rifle barks. The rhino wheels, crashing through the thick brush, then collapses.

In moments a ground team has reached the rhino, cutting a path through the scrub with machetes. The men shackle the beast's legs with chains and cover its head with a burlap bag to protect its eyes from the sunlight. One of them, a veterinarian, reaches into his satchel for a thermometer and a stethoscope.

The scene is just outside the Aberdare National Park, north of

Nairobi, where the endangered rhinoceros is being slaughtered in alarming numbers. But these men are game rangers, not poachers, and their prey has been hit by a dart containing a tranquilizer, not a bullet. Their mission is to move the temporarily immobilized rhinos back to the relative safety of the park.

Phil Snyder, the park's American warden, says that 30 rhinos were killed by poachers here in December alone. Despite Kenya's ban on all hunting, he said, the poachers have grown increasingly bold as the price of rhino horn rises on the international market.

In some cases, the killing and illegal exporting involves senior Kenyan officials, entrusted with preserving the nation's wildlife.

Recently, the director of Kenya's national parks, John Mintinda, was quietly removed from his post after

investigations led to charges that he had been smuggling rhino horns out of Kenya, government sources said. In the Aberdare National Park, a game warden has been jailed this year for involvement in poaching, and investigations into several other cases are continuing.

Ten years ago there were about 400 rhinos in the park. Now there are perhaps half that number. So the wanderers are darted and trucked back into the park, where they are followed and guarded by members of Kenya's armed anti-poaching unit.

What is happening in the park is typical of the rhinoceros' fate throughout Africa. The animals are rapidly falling victim to man's greed for money and his need for more farmland. Wildlife experts believe the huge creature may be extinct within a few years if drastic measures are not taken.

"It's man's fault if we lose this species," says Alison Hillman, a zoologist who heads the rhino research unit of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In a recent study, the zoologist and Edmund Martin, an American geographer living here, concluded that poaching has reduced the rhino population in East Africa by 80 to 90 percent in five years. Kenya, they say, may have lost 10,000 black rhinos and now probably has only about 2,000 left. The great herds of Tanzania, Zambia, the Sudan and the Central African Empire have also been decimated.

\$200 to \$300 a Pound

For the poacher, the lure of the black rhino is his two horns. They are made of compressed hair and gelatin and may weigh 8 pounds together. On the illegal market, rhino horn can bring \$200 to \$300 a pound, making it considerably more valuable than elephant ivory. The poachers hack the horns from the rhino's head and leave the rest of the giant carcass for the wild dogs, hyenas and vultures.

Traditionally, the main market for rhino horn was the Orient, where it was ground into a fine powder and valued as an aphrodisiac. But, Mr. Martin said, Yemen is now the biggest importer. There the horn is carved into handles for traditional daggers.

Government statistics show that Yemen imported about 7 tons of rhino horn a year from 1975 through 1977. About 4,000 rhinos had to be killed to provide that amount, Mr. Martin said.

The Yemeni market opened up in the mid-1970s when Saudi Arabia began employing cheap Yemeni labor and, in the process, gave the people of Yemen greatly increased buying power. According to statistics cited by Mr. Martin, a million Yemenis now work in Saudi Arabia and the \$1.5 billion they send home every year has raised the nation's per capita income from \$80 in 1970 to \$600 today.

Wildlife experts here say the 1½-ton adult rhinos are easy prey for poachers. They are not difficult to stalk and, despite their belligerent appearance, they are generally placid, inoffensive vegetarians who fear no predator except man.

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DRESS REHEARSAL — Bobbie Fielder, 21, leads a company of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., during preparations Tuesday for yesterday's graduation ceremonies. His father, Capt. Peter Fielder, is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Threatens 'Measures'

Moscow Warns W. Berlin on Europe Ties

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, June 6 (NYT) — For the first time since a four-power pact on Berlin came into force seven years ago, the Russians issued a public warning yesterday of possible trouble for this Western outpost, declaring that they would take measures if West Berlin delegates are sent as planned to Europe's about-to-be-elected new Parliament.

In view of the city's special status and in contrast with the rest of Western Europe, the three West Berlin delegates will not be picked in a general election, but are scheduled to be chosen Sunday among members of the city's elected legislature, in a procedure that the Western allies say does not violate the four-power agreement.

But the Russians, who had previously protested the inclusion of Berliners in the Parliament in diplomatic notes to the United States, Britain and France, said that the move would be a violation of the pact that they would not tolerate.

The Soviet statement, made public by the East German news agency ADN, warned that "the Soviet Union will take measures to protect its own interests and to guarantee the normal functioning of the four-power agreement."

Vulnerable Routes

Allied officials said here that drastic moves along the city's vulnerable access routes across East Germany would be "unfathomable" in view of the summit meeting in Vienna next week between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. But diplomats said that they could not rule out some Communist action.

The diplomatic sources said that Soviet displeasure appeared to be based on fear that West Berlin's participation in a supranational Western Europe might weaken the troubled East German regime and influence the rest of Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union has "repeatedly" warned the Western powers

against the unlawful activities of including Berlin in Western European integration, but so far neither Washington, London, Paris nor Bonn has heeded those warnings," the Russians declared.

The warning continued: "As a partner in the four-power pact, the

Soviet Union cannot tolerate its violation, and will be forced to take measures to protect its own interests and guarantee the normal functioning of the agreement. The inclusion of West Berlin in the European Parliament is a move directed against détente."

Student Confesses Wave Of Bomb Attacks in Paris

PARIS, June 6 (AP) — A 22-year-old student of history at the University of Paris has confessed that he organized a four-month wave of bombings in Paris on behalf of the Corsican National Liberation Front, an underground organization seeking the island's secession from France, police said today.

The student, Antoine Graziani, and his girlfriend Marie-Madeleine Antonini were arrested Friday at their apartment in the 16th arrondissement. The arrests were kept secret for five days to avoid alerting other members of the group, police said.

Bombings since early February have damaged numerous offices and public buildings, including the Finance Ministry, although no deaths or injuries have been reported. The campaign culminated in a rash of more than 25 explosions in central Paris before dawn last Thursday, mostly at banks and travel agencies. An anonymous caller said that the bombings were directed against organizations responsible for cultural alienation of Corsica by tourists from the mainland and abroad.

Today's announcement said that two members of the group, Antoine Antonini and Jean Gueguen, were picked up by chance as they were setting one of the bombs last Thursday. A search of their apartments put police on Mr. Graziani's track, and he was arrested Friday.

He described himself as chief of the Corsican front in the Paris area, and confessed that he had brought together the men, explosives and vehicles used in the bomb campaign, the police communiqué said. Mr. Graziani refused to identify other members of the group or leaders presumably based in Corsica. No additional arrests have been reported.

Mr. Graziani was charged today with acts of political violence. He is to stand trial before the State Security Court.

Ajaccio Barracks Attacked
AJACCIO, Corsica, June 6 (Reuters) — Several hundred persons attacked the police barracks in Ajaccio yesterday with firebombs and shotguns, police said. Four policemen were injured and several persons were arrested.

The attack followed a series of fights Monday in Ajaccio bars between local youths and off-duty riot police in civilian clothes.

The incidents were not linked by authorities to the autonomy movement on the island, although resentment of the police forces sent from mainland France has resulted in violence here in recent years.

U.S., Carmaker End Dispute in Pollution Case
DETROIT, June 6 (AP) — General Motors Corp. has agreed to play a \$90,000 settlement to the government in a pollution test case, and the government has agreed to drop a criminal investigation against GM, sources reported today.

The Justice Department and GM reached the settlement yesterday in a case involving allegations that the company cheated on auto-emission tests, said a U.S. attorney. GM agreed to certify to the EPA in future spot tests of emissions levels that no production changes had been made in cars to pass the tests.

The case stemmed from an anonymous letter to the EPA claiming that the company's Buick Division had altered emissions equipment to pass a spot test in December 1977. In a suit the following March, GM claimed that the EPA was conducting an unauthorized criminal investigation. The government filed a counter-claim, accusing the automaker of improper conduct in preparing Buicks for emissions tests.

Yesterday's settlement did not clear up the dispute over EPA's "selective enforcement audits," in which the agency gives companies a day's notice and then appears at plants to test emission levels on cars chosen at random from the assembly line.

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La date limite de réception des offres est fixée au 16 juillet 1979 à 10 heures (heure locale).

L'appel d'offres est international et les ambassades intéressées sont invitées à retirer le dossier d'appel d'offres à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessus.

L'ouverture des soumissions aura lieu à Kinshasa le 16 juillet 1979 à 10 heures (heure locale) précises au Centre International du Commerce (C.I.C.Z.).

L'Administrateur Délégué Général
BUKASA MAYELA OOLA

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U.S. Teams Take First 3 Places

Gordon Bennett Cup Balloonists Encounter Knife, Bullets, Fiesta

By S.T. Kantin
PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — U.S. crews took the first three places in an accident-prone revival of the Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race last week, final results received here confirmed today.
Maxie Anderson and Ben Abruzzo, two of the three men who had ballooned across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time in history last year aboard their Double Eagle II, were declared the winners after logging 617 miles aboard Double Eagle III.
Second place in the 27th run of the Gordon Bennett Cup race — the first since 1938 — went to Night Star, piloted by Dewey Reinhard and Joe Kittinger, who logged 518 miles to Blandings, Utah. Third were Ed Yost and Bob Snow, whose Rosie O'Grady went 188 miles before running out of wind, helium and ballast.
The winners' trophy was donated by the International Herald Tribune, successor to the Paris edition — founded in 1837 by James Gordon Bennett Jr. — of the New York Herald. The first race started from Paris in 1906.
After leaving Long Beach, Calif., the 1979 winners floated 100 miles up the California coast and then spent 24 hours circling before catching a wind that pushed them eastward. Like two others of the four U.S. balloons in the race, they

made a hard landing with ripped envelopes, damaged baskets and injuries to some of the pilots, according to Gilles de Mareuil, who piloted the French entry.
But the most serious mishap for the winning team was failure to make the first transcontinental crossing of the United States, said Mr. de Mareuil, who has known the two men since he was in the well-known group for the Double Eagle II when it landed west of Paris last Aug. 17.
"Abruzzo and Anderson made no secret of what they really wanted to do," he said. "They had food for six days on board. The race was expected to last no more than two days, and it had taken the two only

five days to cross the Atlantic." In order to catch the winds to push them across the continent, they would have had to fly very high, but the race regulations limited all flights to 15,000 feet.
So they did what they could, flew a respectable distance and got caught in storms that forced them to a rough landing in a mountainous area. Mr. de Mareuil reported. "They were in such an out-of-the-way place that their recovery crews couldn't even get them back for the award ceremony."
The Frenchman landed in Aludena, at the foot of southern California's Mount Wilson, on rocky terrain between high tension

lines and heavily traveled highways.
"We landed in the garden of 2255 Crescent Drive and were welcomed with champagne and scotch. There was also a man on a hang glider who had trailed us as we landed. But the police ordered us to take off again immediately because we were drawing such crowds that we had stopped traffic in the highways."
"I preferred not to tempt the weather, the terrain or the high tension lines again," Mr. de Mareuil said. "So I deflated the balloon."
One of four Swiss balloons, the Ajoie, landed in a street in Duarte, east of Los Angeles, in the middle

of a Mexican fiesta. The pilots were invited to join the party.
The Japanese entry was ordered to land by the Los Angeles Airport control tower after the balloon came too close to the landing strips and the pilot was getting frequencies confused on his radio.
The English balloon landed in a convent, where it received a cordial welcome.
The Belgian team reported being shot at. The German team radioed a message that it was being attacked by "cowboys." Both balloons had bullet holes.
The Polish team — successors to the defending champions, who had won the race in 1938 — lived through a series of events typical of the Gordon Bennett race. After the balloon had been inflated, the pilots found knife slashes in the envelope. The balloon had to be deflated and its 1,000 cubic meters of helium vented to allow technicians to crawl inside for repairs.
Inflated once again, it took off and promptly drifted into the Los Angeles Airport traffic pattern before floating over heavily populated areas. The pilots, Stephan Makne and Gromosean Czempinski, had to be guided to an empty field by a helicopter of the Los Angeles Police Department. When they reached the ground, a policeman approached and said in Polish: "Welcome to Orange County."

Certain Names Are Ruled Out In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (UPI) — In Argentina, if your name is Brian Paul, you're against the law.
A court ruled yesterday that Brian Paul and five other first names cannot be used in Argentina. It based its ruling on a law that prohibits the inclusion of foreign names in the nation's civil register of births.
The court outlawed Brian Paul because it has an approved Spanish translation that must be used instead of the English.
But the name Farid was ruled out because it has no translation. Two other Arab names — Salima Melek and Bilal — were also frowned upon because, the court said, they create confusion over the sex of the person bearing them.
Finally, the names Katia and Ayelen were banned because, the court contended, "they are too extravagant."

Sirhan Loses Court Bid

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (AP) — Sirhan Sirhan, the convicted assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, lost a court fight yesterday to have his prison sentence reduced. The California Court of Appeal, in a brief order, denied the petition to cut his base term of 16 years and 9 months for the 1968 Los Angeles killing.

Gordon Bennett Cup Results

1. U.S.	Double Eagle III	Anderson/Abruzzo	617 mi.	47 hrs. 8 mins.
2. U.S.	Night Star	Reinhard/Kittinger	518 mi.	28 hrs. 34 mins.
3. U.S.	Rosie O'Grady	Yost/Snow	188 mi.	20 hrs. 57 mins.
4. Switz.	Quo Vadis	Iselin/Pharminger	92 mi.	15 hrs. 25 mins.
5. Switz.	Quo Vadis	Krauer/Marcini/Krauer	44	10 hrs. 30 mins.
6. Belgium	Belgique	Van den Berden/Schout	41	10 hrs. 49 mins.
7. U.S.	U.S.2	Dunn/Teeper	34	4 hrs. 34 mins.
8. U.S.	Rosie	Turnbull/Cosser	34	4 hrs. 15 mins.
9. Switz.		Souther/Henkel/Matthews	34	3 hrs.
10. Austria		Storbaum/Scholtz	33	2 hrs. 57 mins.
11. France	Mont d'Arbois	Mareuil/Villev/Tailchot	32	3 hrs.
12. Germany		Akerstedt/Moss	32	3 hrs. 55 mins.
13. Germany		Blank/Braun/Cedergreen	31	3 hrs. 30 mins.
14. Switz.	Doodatus	Peterka/Wolf	29	3 hrs. 11 mins.
15. Japan	Jolrus	Ichiyoshi/Tokumoto	25	3 hrs. 4 mins.
16. Poland	Pokones	Makne/Czempinski	25	4 hrs. 12 mins.
17. Italy	Piccardi/Blumenthal		23	2 hours

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Rust on the Iron Man

John Vorster was powerful enough as an Afrikaner politician to become known as the Iron Man. There is still no appearance of personal profit, so far as he is concerned, in the South African Watergate that started with a wealth of charges and wound up with a government report that endorsed the heart of those charges. But — as in Watergate — there were attempts to cover up, there were actions by officials that had no foundation in law, and the prime minister, then Mr. Vorster, was involved. He had already dropped his role as government leader for the largely honorary one of chief of state, and now Mr. Vorster has resigned as president of South Africa.

The United States is painfully familiar with the impact that such a chain of events can have on confidence in government, at home and abroad. Watergate came to its climax as the Vietnam defeat was producing its own effects on national prestige and effectiveness. Whenever there is a criticism of U.S. policy that is not confined to President Carter, Watergate and Vietnam are linked. But despite such criticism, the United States remains strong and its problems — including the energy crisis — are not really threatening.

But the land of the Iron Man can hardly say the same. It is relatively prosperous and there is no actual revolt — violent revolt, at least — in progress. But that prosperity depends on white exploitation of black labor, a condition that cannot long endure. South Africa is surrounded by foes, it has many enemies within and even its ruling white majority has divisions (Afrikaner vs. English) of long standing. The use of government money to buy opinion, in South Africa and abroad, with all of the moral dilemmas that have been posed in the case, has been revealed at an extremely critical moment for the South Africa of today.

For the United States, which, apart from Watergate, has its own background of the use of private funds and government agencies to affect contracts and governments in other countries, there is, of course, no reason to take high moral attitudes about South Africa's Watergate. But the need for progress toward a more equitable, and therefore more stable, system in South Africa is a global issue. And the resignation of Mr. Vorster, with whatever that may mean in South Africa's politics, could play a significant part in resolving that issue.

Can We Afford 'No Nukes'?

Even before the Three Mile Island investigations are finished, pressures are rising to ban, or suspend, nuclear power. Moratoriums have been proposed in Congress and last weekend thousands of demonstrators picketed nuclear sites around the world, bearing signs calling for "No Nukes." Some people want to ban any new nuclear plants. Others would halt plants already in construction. Still others would abandon those now in service. Is there a sensible interim answer?

That depends on one's perception of the risks. Ralph Nader on Tuesday urged Congress to shut down all nuclear plants now operating or under construction. The billions this would cost are, he believes, "a cheap price to pay" for averting catastrophes that could render large areas uninhabitable. Everyone is concerned about nuclear safety in the wake of Three Mile Island. But at this stage of the investigations, it is not yet clear how close to disaster that accident came. We surely take it as a warning to reassess the nation's nuclear commitment — but not as reason to abandon nuclear power before that assessment is complete.

A strong case can be made for a moratorium on starting new nuclear plants, at least until the lessons of Three Mile Island are clear. Society may end up deciding to go slow on nuclear power; it makes little sense to expand nuclear capacity in the interim. Delaying construction permits for plants by, say 12 months, would not impose enormous costs. The 70-odd plants now operating and the 92 under construction are a more difficult

matter. Some areas of the country — including New England, Illinois and South Carolina — are heavily dependent on nuclear plants. And even where installations are only partially built, they represent enormous investment — more than \$50 billion, by one estimate. Consider the Long Island Lighting Co.'s partly built plant at Shoreham, N.Y., the target of some 15,000 demonstrators last weekend. It is 80 percent complete and has already cost more than \$1 billion. When finished in late 1981, it should generate 30 percent of LILO's power, reducing oil imports by some 8 million barrels a year and holding down electric bills.

The nation could not easily do without the power supplied by such plants. The White House Council on Environmental Quality, though skeptical about nuclear energy, has predicted that by the year 2000, even under optimistic assumptions, the nation would require all nuclear and coal-fired plants now in construction.

Abandoning the nuclear plants would mean switching heavily to coal, with all its environmental and health consequences; or deepening dependence on foreign oil; or conserving more than seems possible — or doing without the energy, with probable blackouts and economic slowdowns. There is, in short, no painless way to abandon nuclear energy. The current reassessments may force society to conclude that nuclear power is unacceptably risky. Until then, the cry for "No Nukes" is unacceptably premature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Settlement Decision

The United States is in something of a box in protesting against the Israeli Cabinet's troublesome and wrongheaded decision to set up a new West Bank settlement, the first announced since the peace treaty with Egypt. If the Carter administration protests too little, it invites the accusation that it privately winks at new settlements. If it protests too much, it risks confirming the accusation that Israel has no intention of going beyond a Sinai deal; hence others would not be wise to join Camp David. So it was that the State Department termed the Cabinet decision "harmful" to the peace process and "regrettable" in coming just as Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy opened, but indicated it would not press the matter further. It wants those talks to move.

The decision on the new settlement barely got a majority. Eight ministers, including Menachem Begin, supported it. Seven, including the heavyweights at defense, foreign affairs and finance, voted against it or abstained, mostly on grounds that it would embarrass Egypt and Israel alike at a delicate time. This is a very narrow margin on which to conduct so politically costly a policy.

It furnishes some reason to expect that Israel will not engage further in provocative declarations of a right to create new settlements, and that they will keep new settlements few and small. Certainly a government contending that settlements will not disrupt negotiations will want to prove so — by

doing its part to make those negotiations work. Such a government should also be eager to prove it has not either slyly or feebly surrendered its authority on the West Bank to Israeli thugs, those religious fanatics who abuse — and sometimes even kill — Arab residents. They are no different from the Palestinian terrorists who kill Jews.

The prevailing theory when the peace treaty was signed in March held that the other Arabs had to be brought along quickly to make the treaty stick. Frustrated in that effort, the United States, or at least Jimmy Carter personally, has fallen back on an alternative theory. It holds that a demonstration that peace is permanent and works to the advantage of those who support it is the best way to proceed. Egypt and Israel have been doing well in this regard in their relations with each other. In their talks on the Palestinian question, they have hardly done more than state opening positions.

Mr. Carter's contribution has been to underline a moderate position appreciated in both Cairo and Jerusalem — that an independent Palestinian state would be "destabilizing" — and to indicate that the United States will not "preempt" Egyptian-Israeli negotiations by putting forth its own ideas prematurely. It is not a policy assured of success, but it needs and deserves some time to show what results it can achieve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 7, 1904

VIENNA — Six months ago three young ladies, between the ages of 20 and 30, left New York for Europe and the Holy Land, unattended, on one of those adventurous trips in which American women, proud of their freedom, take such keen delight. But they discovered that travel without male escort in Latin and Eastern countries is quite a different thing from what it is in the United States. When they finally reached Constantinople they told of attempts to kidnap them and of being chased by sheikhs. They became hysterical, constantly screaming with agony, and are reportedly now in a mental institution.

Fifty Years Ago
June 7, 1929

BERLIN — The Socialist Party has announced it will boycott the great demonstrations against the Versailles Treaty which are being organized in every city of the Republic. The Socialists say that for the past 10 years they have done everything possible to mitigate the injustice of the Versailles Treaty, and that "no objective observer will claim that this work has been without success, but it has been constantly nullified by the Nationalist elements, who do not think of helping the German people but only of reviling and insulting the Socialist Party."



'It Must Be Good Stuff — Even He Goes for It.'

Carter, Alone In Vienna

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter has decided not to invite any senators to join him at the summit meeting with President Brezhnev for the signing of the strategic arms treaty in Vienna later this month.

Since the Senate must confirm the treaty by a two-thirds vote, it had been assumed that the president would ask the Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and the Republican leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, together with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to go along as observers at the final talks before the signing. But no such invitation was issued.

Instead, after the signing, Byrd has arranged a personal meeting with Brezhnev in Moscow, and will also see President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and other European leaders about the treaty on his way to Moscow or on his return trip home.

Puzzling Procedure

This is a puzzling diplomatic procedure, especially since Carter has been asking individual senators to undertake other missions as presidential envoys. For example, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., has just returned in a government plane from a presidential assignment in the Sudan. Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, has been on a similar mission to Europe, and earlier, Byrd represented the president on a tour of European and Middle East capitals.

Why, then, no representation from the Senate at Vienna on the major issue of the strategic arms treaty?

One possible explanation is that some Senate leaders didn't want to be invited. This was not true of all of them. For example, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, Javits, thought it might be useful to the president to have present senators who could explain to Brezhnev the anxieties and even the reservations in the Senate about the treaty, but others took a different view.

In their minds, participation even as observers at Vienna might be regarded by the administration as a commitment to support the treaty, or even as an effort to entrench themselves in supporting the treaty. And besides, the Senate as a whole is still so divided on the treaty that nobody is in position even to guess how the Senate will react when it finally studies the text.

Resolving Dilemma

Also, there was the problem of choosing some committee chairmen and minority leaders to attend while excluding others. For example, this is not only a foreign policy question, clearly involving the Foreign Relations Committee, but a military question involving the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Resolving this dilemma by inviting nobody from the Senate, however, puts all the responsibility on the president for signing a treaty no senator has seen in advance with the possible exception of Byrd, and risks the introduction of Senate reservations which the president and Secretary of State Vance have said would probably not be acceptable either to the administration or the Soviet Union.

This is not the procedure that was followed in the negotiation of the Panama Canal Treaty, which squeaked through the Senate primarily because the Senate leaders and others with reservations had the opportunity to study the text and suggest amendments before it was signed.

Under the SALT procedure,

senators will be confronted with a signed document and asked to take it or leave it without amendment or advance notice of its specific language.

It is hard to imagine what Byrd can do to minimize these risks by talking to Brezhnev in the Kremlin after the treaty is signed. He can hardly go to Moscow as a "presidential envoy" since he hasn't even made up his own mind to vote for the treaty and clearly cannot speak for his colleagues in the Senate.

Also, once one senator feels obliged to discuss the treaty with Brezhnev, others will no doubt seek similar audiences, to say nothing of the candidates for president, to this central issue of Carter's foreign policy.

Why wasn't Baker going to Vienna?

"That's the easiest question of the year," Baker replies. "I just wasn't invited."

1979, The New York Times.

Resentment

The White House and the State Department are well aware of the need to keep the Senate informed on the importance of confirming the treaty. They have established a "SALT working group," which is now circulating to all members of the Senate printed arguments on the reasons for signing, favorable reactions from major national organizations, and from European leaders, and explanations of why

the administration is opposed to

any amendments. But this does not satisfy senators who resent being asked to approve a treaty they haven't seen, and it certainly doesn't strike the Republican leaders in the Senate as an adequate form of consultation.

Baker has been pleading with the president to hold regular meetings with the congressional leaders of both parties at the same time, but Carter has done so only two or three times since he entered the White House. As a general rule, this is a dangerous procedure, but on the specific case of the SALT treaty it could be highly dangerous to this central issue of Carter's foreign policy.

Why wasn't Baker going to Vienna?

"That's the easiest question of the year," Baker replies. "I just wasn't invited."

1979, The New York Times.

Tosses Salad

The king plucked Suarez from well down in the ranks of politicians because Suarez was "blue," but not "too blue." He was head of the "blue shirts," the state-sponsored Movimiento Nacional. That was Franco's perfunctory bow to the fiction that his regime had goals other than survival and tranquility.

The first is Pope John Paul II, who must be taken seriously because he takes ideas seriously. It is not clear that Suarez has that facet of a first-rate public man. But he may have what Spain needs more, the humbler skills of government.

Not All Greek

It's too bad that Paul Anastasiadis ("Simplified Greek Knowing," IHT, May 25) does not know the difference between a writing system and a language, otherwise he might have been able to write something other than fuzzy and foolish simplicity.

It's even worse that the IHT editors are also so ill-informed as well.

D.M. LANCE.

Saarbrücken, West Germany.

Surprised

I was surprised to find in Paul Richards' "The Dream of Albion: Americans who Fled to England" (IHT, May 30) on American expatriates in Britain — as presented by the National Portrait Gallery here in the exhibition "Return to Albion: Americans in England 1760-1940" — no mention of the most moving of them all, and certainly, one of the most gifted, Stephen Crane.

Only skipping John Keats in a story on English expatriates in Italy could compare to this.

London.

SYDOR REY.

Critics call him manipulative.

Election in Europe: New Impulse at Work

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There are occasions when the force of events prevails over the shortsightedness of man. The first direct elections for a European Parliament could possibly be one of these. The elections start today and will continue through Sunday.

At one level it looks as if the united Europe ideal of Jean Monnet and the founding fathers of the European Economic Community has been relegated to the sidelines of history.

To all intents and purposes, Europe is bogged down in petty debates about tachographs in trucks (instruments for measuring a driver's working hours) or in highly technical discussions about how much one member country is subsidizing another.

Birth Pangs

Nevertheless, there is a different impulse at work. It is the birth pangs of democracy. If 200 years of democracy in the individual member countries are anything to go by, we should know that once there is an elected body that represents the people of Europe, it cannot help but — given time and a good turnout at the polls — but generate its own life.

It is not going to elect 410 automatons, who will draw their checks and baffle in tongues. Once in Strasbourg, parliamentarians will not find it easy to resist the fact that they are European, not national, representatives. The Council of Ministers will continue as now to be a forum in which ministers argue the viewpoint of their own country. But a Parliament, working through committees, taking in information and problems of a Euro-nature, will come up often enough with a different perspective. A proposition that has both the support of the Brussels Commission and two-thirds of the vote of an elected Parliament will not be easy to ignore.

Mandate

The press, which has barely noticed the goings-on in Strasbourg, will be drawn to an assembly which insists on using its mandate. With Simone Veil of France, Willy Brandt of West Germany, Altiero Spinelli of Italy, and Leo Tindemans of Belgium, there will be the added attraction of seeing the political heavyweights at work in a cause they passionately believe in.

Many observers, however, would discount such an analysis, weighing the deadening dullness of tachographs against the spirit of democracy. For them it is the great tides of economics and diplomacy that determine Europe's direction. At the moment, they say, the centrifugal forces appear to be overwhelming the centripetal.

There are no longer, so the argument runs, great threats from abroad. The fear of world war, born of Europe's divisions, has receded into the past. The threat of Soviet imperialism, dominant at the

time of the Berlin blockade, has faded in intensity, at least in a way that is perceived by the everyday man in the street. The slogan "We work together or we perish" no longer rings many bells.

Added to this is the power wielded within the Commission and the Council of Ministers on sectional interests, principally the transport, hauliers, fishing and agricultural lobbies.

Economic Malaise

As these have deepened their hold on community financial resources and bureaucratic manpower hours, the room for maneuver for more imaginative Euro-policies and for more direct political participation has diminished. They are issues that are too much part and parcel of important national concerns for individual governments to subject them to serious Euro-parliamentary scrutiny.

The world economic malaise of the last six years bears as much responsibility for this state of affairs as anything, and in the foreseeable future it is likely to feed it. Europe's industries are now under attack on two fronts. On the one side, the rapid industrial progress of a group of highly successful Third World states has eaten into a number of their traditional markets. On the other side, U.S. and Japanese firms are more and more entrenched in high technology fields. Indeed, the struggle for markets — between competing but declining national powers — has Marxist overtones. It is likely that as the problems worsen the propensity for each European nation to guard its own narrow interests will increase.

Together

Yet it might well be that these problems themselves, if they become serious enough, will produce their own antidote.

Already the combination of the energy crisis, inflation and the fall of the dollar has produced in the European monetary system a major step towards monetary harmonization, a move that only a year ago was regarded as outlandish.

We are likely to see more of this, not less. One shrewd observer of the European scene, Shirley Williams, until recently a prominent member of the British cabinet, argues that "Unless we are to have bloody battles over a diminishing supply of raw materials, energy and agricultural supplies, Euro will have to work closer together. Events will compel togetherness."

Could it be, when this coming crisis hits the Western world, Euro will be glad that it has in place outlines of a political structure that attempts to solve problems by joint operation rather than conflict? A could it be, as the European people struggle to understand how their fears and worries can be met these difficult times, they will thank the elected Euro-Parliament that can begin to speak for them?

1979, International Herald Tribune.

Suarez Steers Past Potholes

By George F. Will

MADRID — Adolfo Suarez, Spain's premier, is one of those glacial political animals who need little sleep and almost no nourishment, to the despair of aides who are slaves to normal metabolism. Small-framed, sleek and glossy, he is at once feline and masculine. He may be the handsomest head of a government since Jefferson, and he ever applies himself to developing his skills at campaigning, on television and elsewhere, southern Europe may have a second superstar.

The first is Pope John Paul II, who must be taken seriously because he takes ideas seriously. It is not clear that Suarez has that facet of a first-rate public man. But he may have what Spain needs more, the humbler skills of government.

Tosses Salad

The king plucked Suarez from well down in the ranks of politicians because Suarez was "blue," but not "too blue." He was head of the "blue shirts," the state-sponsored Movimiento Nacional. That was Franco's perfunctory bow to the fiction that his regime had goals other than survival and tranquility.

Today Spain has a Communist Party that won't say what it is (it is feigning moderation), a Socialist Party that doesn't know what it is (it is torn between Marxism and moderation), and Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) that doesn't seem to care much what it is.

In fact, the UCD is an ideological tossed salad, composed of careerists from Franco's regime, and amateurs spanning a political spectrum wider than that of either U.S. party. Those who grew up politically within Franco's system are used to a heavy state, and especially a state-directed economy. They are pleased to call themselves social democrats. Some other UCD members incline toward traditional European liberalism, favoring a free market and a minimal state.

It is frequently and wrongly said that Spain had 36 political years. Actually, for 36 years Spain had bureaucratic politics, the opportunistic politics of those with an eye for the main chance within an authoritarian regime. The most frequent criticism of Suarez is that he rose in that system because he is a mere political technician, indifferent to ideas.

they say he dominates his party to

prevent the emergence of people of stature who might become rivals; they say he is "merely pragmatic," an improviser relying on abundant patronage and overflowing charm rather than a coherent political program. The fact that these complaints greatly resemble liberal complaints about Franklin D. Roosevelt suggests why they are, in a sense, an inadvertent tribute.

Spain is at that state of democratic innocence where ideology is confused with idealism, and the mundane are thought somehow to taint rather than fulfill free government. Suarez received his political education in a system that provided virtually no role for public advocacy of political ideas, and his "public" skills are underdeveloped. But he is precociously gifted at the "semi-private" dimension of democracy, the artful brokering that builds coalitions. Spain has never lacked ideologues, and never had enough brokers.

Role of Army

Spain has serious unemployment among youths, depressed regions; and extreme separatist movements. The Russians are almost certainly active in the Socialist as well as the Communist Party. The Russians may decide they have an interest in destabilizing the nation, which is a key to the security of the western Mediterranean, and from which, on a clear day, you can see Africa. Many Spaniards would blame democracy for any destabilization.

and would desire a return to

heavy state. One reason Spain is cautious about joining NATO is that, having stayed out of both world wars, has no strong feelings about collective security. But another reason that it does not want to increase Soviet interest in destabilization.

Destabilization might provoke Franco, if there is a Franco today's army. True, Franco has been a fighting hero prior to leading the rebellion in 1936, and there have been no occasions for military heroism since 1939. But Franco attempted the army to think of itself as the guarantor of order, and this idea is alive in some civilians as well as officers.

Obviously every mile of Spain drive to democracy is hazardous. Suarez's critics say he has been lucky, that he has not been tested because Spain has not hit all potholes. But not hitting potholes is one sign of a good driver.

1979, The Washington Post.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Graphology

Handwriting Analysts Scrawling Into Business

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — They're not exactly young, not what you'd call pupils and many of them have already more than made their money in fields such as medicine, psychology or psychiatry. Yet, tomorrow and the next day, 150 of them will take exams in graphology. Only a third of them can expect to pass.

One of the 20 teachers on deck is Helene Delamain, a brisk, white-haired, blue-eyed woman of 76.

Graphology is dead serious for Delamain, who was born into a family where her mother was a graphologist. She married into it (her husband was the president of the French Society of Graphology), the society, which is more than 100 years old, is acknowledged by the government as being of interest to the public and many large companies, including IBM, have graphologists on their staffs. That is why exams are becoming tougher and she has to have the baccalaureate.

Mrs. Delamain readily admits that for a long time graphology was "a kind of harmless parlor game." But "finally, one had to realize it was quite important." The use of graphology has become an accepted part of business, especially in the last 25 years.

The Americans, who changed their style of handwriting about 30 years ago, now have a calligraphy that is slanted and very regular but ends up being banal, according to Mrs. Delamain. "Yet, it's simple and quick," she said.

The British, whose national handwriting is called "copperplate," is the closest to printing, and Mrs. Delamain finds that attractive.

Mrs. Delamain has volumes of handwritings of well-known persons which she runs through with an eagle eye, not reading the words but taking in the whole thing as an ensemble.

Sartre and Cocteau

Looking at Jean-Paul Sartre's tiny handwriting, Mrs. Delamain said: "Oh! It's not very pretty, all those little letters, all twisted into each other, you can tell he has a hard time getting out of himself." Of Jean Cocteau, who always added a little star to his signature, she said: "Very childish. Or tries to be. Remember how he always used to wear shirts that were too short in the arms in order to look younger." Of still another writer, Colette, she said: "Very virile, interesting and sensory." Of Pablo Casals: "Very rhythmic, regular, conscientious."

Mrs. Delamain was shown samples of handwriting from persons whom she did not know. The results were as follows:

"Big handwriting, round and full of feeling. An artist but with feet firmly glued to the ground. Knows what she wants but has a good heart. Devoted, needs to be loved. Energetic. Always wanted to succeed. And she's succeeded." (As indeed she has, the handwriting being Princess Grace's).

On another, which strongly impressed her, "fabulous personality, fiery imagination," she also came close as it was writer Tom Wolfe's. The next one, which she decided was "something else again, a delicious human being, full of charm, poetry, with an exquisite, tender and poetic soul" turned out to be designer Karl Lagerfeld. This prompted Mrs. Delamain to say: "He must make dresses as light as butterflies because he writes like like ooc."

Apartments

The Million-Dollar Digs

LONDON (UPI) — Bobby Melin, an American whose London house was the love nest of the late Westminister furnished for a Parisian fashion queen Coco Chanel, called in a real estate agent one day and said he'd like to sell the house.

The agent looked over the 14 rms. pine-paneled in 1740, and pretty garden, and suggested an asking price of \$2.8 million for the 70 years or so before the property reverted to the Westminster estate.

Property in central London has been leased this way because the

families that own most of it — the Westminsters and Cadogans — do not sell it outright.

Melin, a music publisher and songwriter, knew oil-rich Arabs and inflation had pushed up prices but this was hundreds of thousands of dollars more than he had estimated.

Though Melin has still to get his, to the last few months rentals in the millions have become fairly common for leases of the more spectacular London apartments. One agent said he was not even advertising five apartments in Belgrave Square because they were only \$2 million each and at that price were certain to be snapped up soon.

These \$2 million flats have 65-year leases, four bedrooms and maintenance charges of more than \$30,000 a year. The agent says he has a list of 20 prospective buyers.

The most expensive of the current crop is a \$6-million flat overlooking Green Park with a distant view of Buckingham Palace. It has six bedrooms and four garages. Running costs are not known, but if you have to ask you can't afford it.

Stone Age Building Found in Slovakia

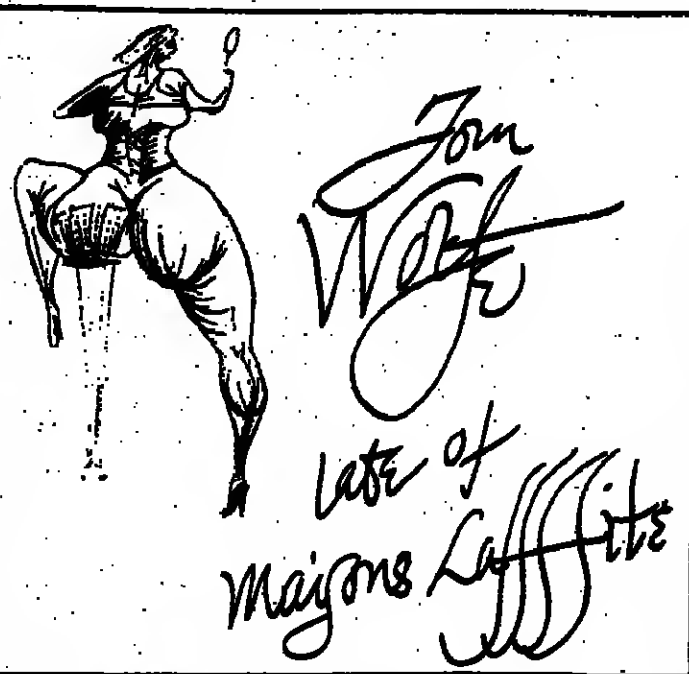
PRAGUE (AP) — An early Stone Age building thought to have been used for cultic purposes was discovered during the construction of a highway near Bucovany, in western Slovakia, the paper Svobodne Slovo has reported.

A circular most stockade and four entrance gates have been already uncovered. Work is proceeding within the fortifications, where archaeologists have found a pile building, whose function they hope to clarify. They date the find to the middle of fourth century B.C.

Previously an Iron Age settlement and burial ground had been uncovered at the site.

New East Berlin Hotel

BERLIN (Reuters) — East German officials have opened a Swedish-built luxury hotel, the Palast Hotel, in the center of East Berlin for foreigners paying in hard Western currencies. It is the second luxury hotel built by Swedish experts in East Berlin.



Analyzing Tom Wolfe: "Fabulous . . . fiery."

Pop Music

European Disco Swings To a Different Drummer

By Michael Zwernin

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — Europeans have invaded the American pop music market en masse for the first time. It's called "Eurodisco."

People like Chevalier, Dietrich and Piaf reached an elite urban segment of the American population but disco reaches Middle America and Europeans are responsible for many of its hottest albums.

Voyage, one successful European group, is made up of three Parisian studio musicians. Pierre-Alain Dahan, drummer and co-leader (it is cooperative), explains: "Eurodisco is more elaborate, constructed, less funky, less black than American disco. American disco swings and they let it go at that. One reason for our success is that language is less important than in other forms of pop music. The words are extremely simple, and mixed under the bass and drums. Language is no longer a handicap."

Eurodisco is the product of a shrinking world. People live in cities that look increasingly similar, they consume the same multinational products, long-distance travel is cheaper and faster, movies cross boundaries with unprecedented frequency, youth everywhere wears jeans and now everywhere is also dancing to the same tune.

Product

Disco is a product to the literal sense of the word. More hardware than software, the music is built by multitracking layer upon layer. Musicians play with the sum of previous layers, both musical and manufactured sound, which they hear over earphones. They also hear themselves over earphones. The machine makes the music.

Eurodisco began with the birth of disco itself, when Giorgio Moroder, an Italian Swiss, produced "Love to Love You, Baby" in 1976 in Munich. The record featured a sexy Afro-American singer named Donna Summer, now known as the "Queen of Disco." The synthesized sound around her, and at the core of Eurodisco in general, is produced with techniques developed in the late 1960s by groups such as Pink Floyd, Tangerine Dream, Can and Kraftwerk in London, Berlin and Düsseldorf. The basic technology for this product was conducted in Europe.

Pressure to Tour

"Love in C Minor," produced by the young French drummer Jean-Marc Cocone led disco charts for months. He was named "Producer of the Year" in 1978 by Cash Box, and called "the disco king with the Midas touch" by Billboard.

The international nature of disco is personified in the name Voyage, and tunes called "Let's Fly Away," "Eastern Trip," and "Latin Odyssey." The idea came to Pierre-Alain Dahan as "a kind of musical Club Med." We're dealing in airport folklore.

But the travel is only recorded. Voyage has yet to tour. The pressure is on now to do so — personal appearances promote record sales. This is difficult and expensive since reproducing the manufactured sound of Voyage live requires 13 musicians. They have been offered an enormous sum of money to settle in the United States, to be closer to their market, but Dahan — who speaks little English — is resisting it.

"A French musician I know went to Los Angeles to make his record," he said. "He hired Larry Carlton,

Steve Gadd and all those great studio guys out there. He played the finished tape for an American record company. He was very proud of it. But the record company said that wasn't what they had expected. They wanted a European disco sound."

"But basically disco is just James Brown one step further. The big difference is the size of the audience. When people talk about the disco phenomenon, it's really the discotheque phenomenon. People dance in discotheques everywhere now. It's a sociological phenomenon more than musical."

Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — You can always tell when summer comes in Paris. A line forms on the main street of the Ile Saint-Louis outside a nondescript storefront with the name Le Bourgoigne. Depending on the day, the time and the weather, the line can stretch around the block and toward the Seine. It is perhaps the only orderly queue in Paris. Young people wait quietly for their turn looking contained and serious. But in their hearts, they all scream for ice cream. For this is Berthillon, the "in" ice cream place in Paris.

"They wait sometimes for 45 minutes," said Raymond Berthillon, 55, the owner, putting his finger to his head and rotating it in a widely understood gesture. "You've got to be crazy to do that."

But the French don't see it that way. Rare is the rich French ice cream whose flavor is so true it makes your tongue tingle. Food critics Henri Gault and Christian Millau in their Guide de Paris congratulated themselves for having "discovered" the humble glacier 15 years ago. "Nothing," they wrote, "has gotten in the way of the savoir faire, inventive genius and honesty of Berthillon." They called his ice cream "a miracle."

On any given day, Berthillon serves ice creams and sherberts in flavors from lichee in winter to wild strawberry in summer to up to a thousand clients, all in his old-fashioned shop or from the storefront window. None of the varieties contains chemicals or artificial additives. Many Parisians wait in line for a bowl dropped expeditiously in a cone before they continue on a promenade.

Took Over Hotel

It began 25 years ago, Raymond Berthillon, who hails from a long line of patisseries, was continuing the family tradition in a bakery near Montparnasse. In 1954, when

his father-in-law died, Berthillon took over his 30-room Hotel de Bourgoigne on the Ile Saint-Louis.

But Berthillon was a gourmand. With him he brought two unused ice cream machines. In the ground-floor cafe of the hotel, he began to serve chocolate, coffee and vanilla ice creams.

"I just took the cookbooks and made ice cream," he said. "In the beginning I'd taste and taste and taste until I found it good. We didn't sell much then."

In 1968, Berthillon decided to close the hotel. He moved his family upstairs and became a full-fledged glacier. In 1971, when his daughter married, Berthillon brought his son-in-law into the business, knocked down walls behind the dining room, installed new machines and hired help. By then, his following had spread beyond the island. He began to sell ice cream to take out as well as to about 50 restaurants in Paris.

Today, the Mmm and Pop team of Raymond Berthillon — his wife, daughter, son-in-law and seven employees — produces up to 800 liters of ice cream and sherbert daily in up to 70 flavors in the cramped quarters behind the shop.

The week begins when the Berthillons head for the fruit market at Rungis, outside Paris. This year, strawberries are no good, said Berthillon, who prefers to use the strawberries he froze last year. The family brings home 1.5 tons of fruit

a week and is always seeking better. Passion fruit from Ceylon is disappointing, they say. Cocoa from Venezuela shows promise. Vanilla beans from Madagascar are in short supply.

Early in the morning, Berthillon and company begin by cracking 1,400 eggs and mixing the yolks with butter, sugar, milk and cream. The mixture is pasteurized at 85 degrees Celsius, then rapidly cooled.

The fruit juice, nuts, chocolate syrup or the coffee that Berthillon brews himself in espresso machines is added to the mixture after it sits overnight in a cooler at 4 degrees C. The soft ice cream is then poured into molds and frozen.

"As Paul Bocuse put it," Berthillon said, "good cuisine starts with good ingredients. We invented nothing. The recipes for ice cream are written in all the books."

The Berthillon recipes are in fact not in cookbooks, and the master refuses to divulge them for fear his competition will steal.

For all the secrecy, Berthillon does not claim to make the best ice cream in town, although he adds that he has not sampled the competition.

"We can't be good one day and bad the next. We must be serious in terms of price and quality. Our clients should not be let down."

Berthillon's ice cream is no frills. Pistachio, for example, is yellowish-white and bland precisely because pistachio nuts are that way, he said. Service at Berthillon, the patron admits, is often curt.

The price of a cone is 1.50 francs for a single-scoop cone, 2.50 for two scoops and 3.50 for three. Three-quarters of a liter ranges from 24 to 40 francs depending on the flavor. The lines, by the way, will surely get longer. Berthillon says he has no intention of expanding, despite demand.

Berthillon closes Mondays and Tuesdays and from July 15 to Sept. 15, but for Berthillon freaks, he posts a brief list of Paris restaurants that stock his ice cream through the summer.

Berthillon, 31 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4. Telephone: 013-3141. Open Wed.-Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. for bulk sales; from noon for cones and on-premise consumption.

Cone Game

Double Drippers Can Find Real Ice Cream in Paris

BALENCIAGA
Soldes
du 5 au 22 juin 1979
Boutique Balenciaga, 10, av. George V - Paris

Moscow Jazz Festival

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP) — The first all union jazz festival opened in Moscow yesterday with more than 30 concerts scheduled for the rest of the week. Among the participants Tass mentioned pianist Leonid Chizhik, the ensemble Melodia conducted by Georgi Gararin and composer Boris Rychev.

La capacité.



Capacity. Air France Corgo has it. Our fleet of 747 and 707 freighters and mixed widebody aircraft can transport 500,000 cu.ft. of freight daily, serving 153 worldwide destinations. That's capacity.

Ours is one of the world's most advanced cargo systems with computerized control centers and mechanized freight handling equipment. That's capacity.

Our technical and commercial personnel are competent professionals, ready and able to serve you around the world. That's capacity too. For all your freight needs, whatever they may be, you can count on the capacity of Air France Corgo.

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The best of France to all the world.

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EXHIBITION
GANTNER
"un jour, un peintre"
2, avenue matignon
Tel. 222.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
MICHEL-HENRY - EITEL
SEBIRE - VOLLET
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Where the world's best dressed women shop in London.

Chloé
173 New Bond Street, London W1
01-493 6277

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 3)																			
44 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	45 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
45 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	46 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
47 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	48 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
49 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	50 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
51 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	52 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
53 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	54 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
55 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	56 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
57 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	58 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
59 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	60 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
61 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	62 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
63 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	64 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
65 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	66 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
67 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	68 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
69 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	70 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
71 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	72 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
73 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	74 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
75 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	76 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
77 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	78 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
79 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	80 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
81 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	82 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
83 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	84 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
85 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	86 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
87 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	88 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
89 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	90 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
91 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	92 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
93 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	94 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
95 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	96 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
97 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	98 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10
99 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10	100 1/2% 3M GAF	15.10	14.75	75	10	10	10	10	10	10

Pennsylvania Life Company is now

PennCorp Financial, Inc.

and will trade on the NYSE



Our Company has grown both in size and scope. Its new name, PennCorp Financial, Inc., reflects more closely the broadened base of its financial activities and interests.

And for the benefit of present and future investors in our Company, the shares of its common stock and its 1979 Senior Sinking Fund Debentures are now traded on The New York Stock Exchange. The symbol to look for is PCF.

Quotations will appear in NYSE-Composite Transaction Tables in newspapers under the designation PennCorp.

Here are some facts about our Company:

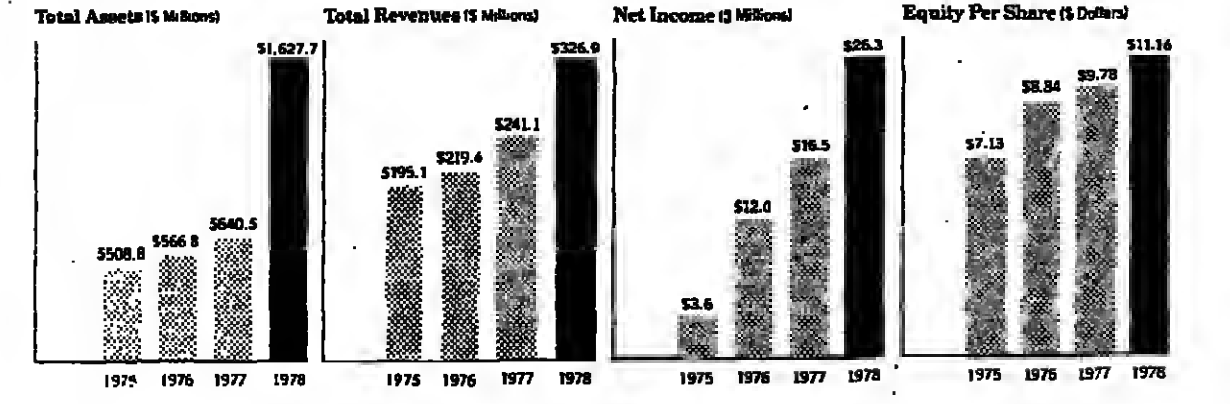
- PennCorp Financial, Inc., is an insurance and savings and loan

holding company with five life insurance subsidiaries, one casualty insurance company, a national chain of insurance agencies and brokers and a savings and loan association.

- For 1978 the Company reported revenues of \$326.9 million, after-tax profits from operations of \$26.7 million, net income of \$26.3 million and total assets of \$1.6 billion. Profits for the 1979 first quarter were \$6.9 million, up 40% from a year ago.
- The Company conducts its insurance businesses throughout the United States and Canada. The savings and loan operation, Houston First Savings Association, is based in Houston and is the fourth largest in Texas. Its acquisition of American Savings and Loan Association of

Houston, when consummated, will increase the Company's savings and loan assets to over \$1.1 billion and total branches to 32.

- PennCorp Financial's Principal Subsidiaries: PENNSYLVANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOUSTON FIRST SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MASSACHUSETTS INDEMNITY AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PENN GENERAL AGENTS, INC., WILLIAM PENN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXETER FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, TRANS PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BANKERS AND SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY, PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMPANY



Look for the PCF symbol

PennCorp Financial, Inc. Executive Offices: 3130 Wilshire Blvd. Santa Monica, California 90406

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$50,000,000

ALLIS-CHALMERS CREDIT CORPORATION

10.35% Debentures Due 1999

Lazard Frères & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

Backe Halsey Stuart Shields

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Kleinwort, Benson

Notara Securities International, Inc.

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Drexel Burnham Lambert

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

A. E. Ames & Co.

Atlantic Capital

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

New Court Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming

The Nikko Securities Co.

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Salomon Brothers

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Warburg Paribas Becker

A. G. Becker

Dominion Securities Inc.

Basle Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming

The Nikko Securities Co.

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 6 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Week	Year	Abs
POODS			
Cocoa Accra 100 lbs.	N.D.	N.D.	
Cocoa 100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	
TEXTILES			
P-cotton 40-30-30 100 yds.	0.44	0.44	
METALS			
Steel Billet 100 lbs.	24.00	24.00	
Iron 2 Pdy. Phil. 100 lbs.	22.20	22.20	
Steel scrap No. 1 100 lbs.	11.10	11.10	
Lead 100 lbs.	40.00	40.00	
Copper 100 lbs.	50.00	50.00	
Aluminum 100 lbs.	24.00	24.00	
Zinc 100 lbs.	24.00	24.00	
Silver N.Y. 100 oz.	13.00	13.00	
Gold N.Y. 100 oz.	280.00	280.00	

COMMODITY INDEXES

Major indexes (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

June 6, 1979: 127.41 (1978: 127.41)

— Preliminary

— Final

— Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

MAINE POTATOES

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C'

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

COCA

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

ORANGE JUICE

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

COTTON No. 2

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

COPPER

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

PLATINUM

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

WHEAT

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

SOYBEANS

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

LIVE CATTLE

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

ESTER

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

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ESTER

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

Brussels

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

Milan

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

Frankfurt

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

Paris

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

Zurich

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

London

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

June 6, 1979

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Tues. 1,170

Total open interest Tues. 10,132 off 79 from Mon.

ESTER

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

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ESTER

June 6, 1979

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ESTER

June 6, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

tions in Canadian funds.

Closing Prices June 5, 1979

	High	Low	Line C
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Reading across this table of the June 6, 1979 's closing inter bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Following are dollar values as quoted on the London Foreign exchange market: Danish krona: Escudo: 49.94; Israeli £: 24.15; Pacha: 66.12; Schilling: 14.1335; Sw. krona: 4.3855; Yen: 136.74; Norwegian krone: 4.70695; Fin mark: 4.0015; Belgian financial franc: 31.855; Hong Kong \$: 5.1475; Cdn dollar: 70.6695; Canadian \$: 85.145 U.S. cents.

Midday Indicated Prices, June 6, 1979

Montreal Stocks

Total sales 478,116 shares.

Canadian Muses
June 6, 1979

100

1

1

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

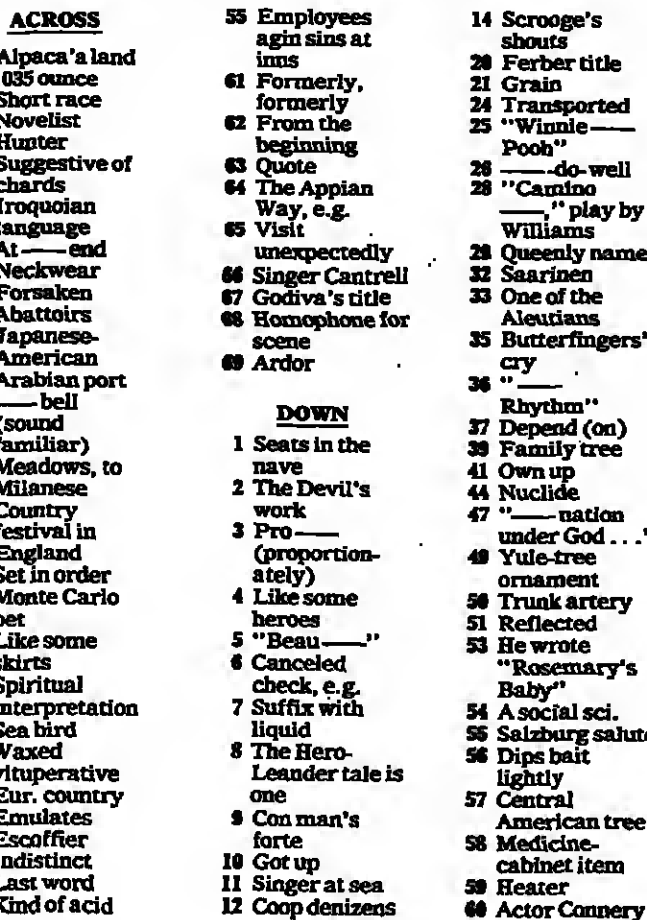
11. 1. 2014. 11. 1. 2014. 11. 1. 2014.

Modern Banking in the finest Ro

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[illegible]

By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGARVE	21	F		MADRID	26	F	
AMSTERDAM	21	61	Fair	MIAMI	21	79	Fair
ANCONA	21	78	Fair	MILWAUKEE	21	84	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	81	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	Fair
BERKUT	26	79	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	42	Fair	MUNICH	21	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	26	79	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BREDA	16	64	Fair	NICE	21	72	Storm
BUCHAREST	25	49	Fair	OSLO	27	30	Fair
EUROPEST	21	81	Fair	PARIS	19	44	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	77	Fair	PRAGUE	23	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	77	Fair	ROME	28	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	73	Fair	SOFIA	21	73	Cloudy
DUELIN	13	59	Showers	STOCKHOLM	25	75	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	58	Overcast	TEHRAN	26	63	N.A.
FLORINCE	26	82	Fair	TEL AVIV	26	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	26	68	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	Overcast
GENEVA	24	64	Rain	TURIS	29	64	Fair
HILINKIN	22	72	Fair	VIENNA	22	84	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Fair	WARSAW	25	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	Fair	ZURICH	19	66	Atest
LONDON	15	59	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy				

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COULD HE GIVE YOU A LIFT IN TOBACCO, MR. DELACOURT?

THAT'S GOOD OF YOU, MR. HARRIS, BUT THE COMMISSIONERS THINK I'VE LEFT HIS 'ST PLEASANTLY.

I JUST HOPE WE CAN FIND AN OPEN BUS STATION ON THE WAY BACK TO SACRAMENTO. THAT'S YOURS, ISN'T IT? A GEMERON, YOU KNOW!

FOR ALL I KNOW, MELL, PROBABLY RUN OUT OF GAS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF SAINT HOLLYWOOD'S DOWNTOWN HOLLYWOOD!

THAT'S RIGHT NEAR THE LOCAL CBS NEWS STATION, ISN'T IT?

IS IT? HEY, MABBE THEY'D LET US USE THEIR PHONE.

691

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** ORBIT FORGO DONKEY FEWEST
Answer: The podiatrist didn't bother to own a car because he was supposed to do this—
 GO TO WORK ON FOOT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

RICHARD
B-7

"You're getting too HEAVY to sit on my lap."

"How would you like it if Dad said that to you?"

By Alan Truett

the club queen and his spade ace would be promoted as the suit trick. But South could play the ace and another diamond, setting the queen in dummy for a trick of the heart nine.

NORTH

♠ A 9 3
♥ K E
♦ Q 8 4
♣ A 10 7 7 5 2

WEST

♠ K 7 6
♥ Q 7 6
♦ K 5 2
♣ Q 8 5 3

EAST

♠ K 2
♥ A 10 10 8
♦ Q 10 7 3
♣ 7 4

SOUTH

♠ Q J 10 5 4
♥ 9 8 5 2
♦ A 10 6
♣ K

Neither side was vulnerable. The ding:

North	East	South
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace

Bilking Uncle Sam In 10 Easy Lessons



MORLAIX, France (AP) — A collector has paid 34,000 francs (about \$7,730) at auction for Marie Antoinette's bidet. It came with a receipt from the sale of the queen's possessions after her execution.

If we're going to send our white-collar criminals out to serve the community we should take advantage of their skills. We're wasting their talents if we make them empty bedpans or head-up Boy Scout troops. If they can tell poor people where the money is, our welfare rolls could be cut in half.

Looking for Places To Commit Murder

Scattered over the floor are blocks left by Jeremy, her 3-year-old son. A neighbor, with baby daughter in arms, is leaving. Over coffee cups, the talk turns to liquidation of enemy agents and dirty tricks.

"The new book doesn't have Richard Owen, the hero of 'Sunflower,'" Sharp said with a trace of regret. "I've had requests for

She started taking notes on overheard conversations, people's faces, plot ideas, descriptions of places. The notes fill boxes stored in the basement of the Sharps' Arlington home. The note-taking continued through DePauw University and a job as a researcher at New Yorker magazine after graduation in 1963.

"In Washington, people's worth is measured by power and not so much by money. The value of work is considered. What Phil is doing as a congressman is so much more important than what I do. I don't mean to scoff at offering entertainment. But what Phil is doing is so much more important."

Former President Richard Nixon joins former New York Yankees manager Billy Martin in the California Angels executive box at Anaheim to catch a few innings of baseball.

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